

THE WESTERN FARM LEADER

CO-OPERATION

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

SOCIAL PROGRESS

Vol. 10. No. 18.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st, 1945.
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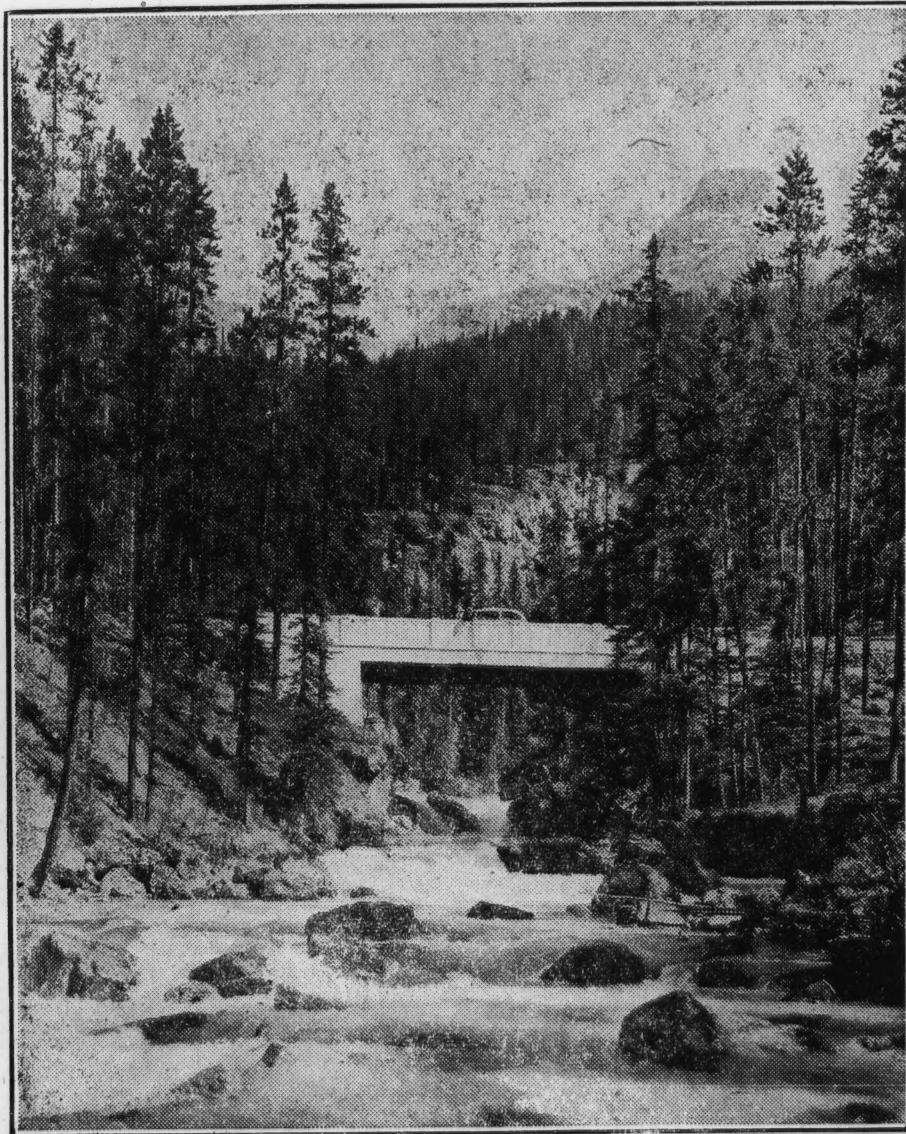


Photo courtesy National Parks Bureau.

Nigel Creek Canyon, Banff-Jasper Highway, Banff National Park.

HOG PRODUCERS!

HOLD YOUR POSITION

ON THE

BRITISH BACON MARKET

BY MAINTAINING

HOG PRODUCTION

The importance and value of the British bacon market to the Canadian hog industry has been recognized for many years.

The outlet for surplus hog products in that market has been the main factor in determining hog values in Canada.

The Canadian hog industry until the outbreak of the war did not capitalize fully on the advantages of the British market because of irregularity of supply and variation in the quality of the product.

During the war years Canada's capacity to produce a large volume of bacon of satisfactory quality has been demonstrated. Canada is now the chief supplier of bacon to Great Britain and Canadian bacon is favourably regarded by the British bacon trade.

The position which the Canadian product now holds on the British market can be consolidated and made to work to the best advantage of Canadian swine producers only if bacon continues to go forward in large quantities regularly, and only if the quality of hogs and bacon is maintained.

It is only by continued assurance that bacon of high quality will go forward regularly and in large volume that the fullest benefit of the British Market will result.

The volume in which hogs are produced in the next two years may well determine our future position.



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AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES BOARD
Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa
Honourable James G. Gardiner, Minister

SOME CO-OP WAR SUPPLIES
Invasion craft, parts for gliders, Bailey bridge panels, munitions, special and ordinary clothing for service war.

personnel were among the war supplies turned out by 200 Co-operative plants and workshops in Britain during the war.

Superannuated English buses are now being used in British occupied Germany to return slave workers and other displaced persons to their homes.

British Farmers Now Facing Hardest Task

More Food Than Ever Wanted in Victory Year

(Special to *The Western Farm Leader*)

LONDON, Eng.—British farmers, who for several years have been producing 70 per cent more food with many fewer skilled men, were hoping that the pace might ease a little with victory in Europe.

They have now been told frankly that thanks to demands upon shipping, and on account of the plight of the liberated countries, the food situation in Britain is as difficult today as at any time. It is worse than when the U-boat campaign was at the height of its success.

Far from any easing up, farmers have been told they must continue to work as hard as ever before. If some land is becoming exhausted through too much continuous grain-growing, it may be sown to grass and clover ley, but it must be replaced with more plowed-up grassland. They must continue with the wartime potato acreage, which is more than double the peacetime acreage and with a high level of production of sugar beet.

Less Wheat, More Feed, More Milk

Owing mainly to the bad weather last fall, less wheat is being grown this year, but more of the other arable crops that will feed livestock. Farmers must produce still more milk, which had increased during the war despite the loss of some 6 million tons of imported feeding stuffs, and start the revival of pigs and poultry.

Gardeners, allotment holders and householders who have been growing their own vegetables and keeping their own pigs and poultry largely on house and garden waste, must continue and if possible increase their efforts. Somehow, every person who produces any food must do even more in the year of victory in Europe than in the long years of preparation for its coming. Nor is it only a matter of shipping. With all that science and the agricultural engineer can do for us, it is plain for all to see that food production must suffer in War. War and the threat of starvation go hand in hand.

Six Years' Overwork—Tired

It is not going to be easy to produce this extra food in Britain, where farmers and their men have been consistently over-worked for six years. They are tired. The older men, especially the 70-year olds and upwards who have done such valiant work in the emergency, are passing away or have now given of their best. There has not been the flow of recruits to the land to replace the normal casualties of life. Some of the grain-producing land has been overworked too, and other land that will take its place and be converted from grass to crops is not of the best for grain production.

But no one is complaining. No one says it can't be done. Farmers and their men are too busy with the job in hand to waste time on such idle speculations. There is no instance, in the length and breadth of the land, of any protest from any meeting of farmers, large or small.

Fortunately we enjoyed the finest spell of spring weather within living memory. Millions of acres were sown in the spring under ideal conditions. A wet fall last year and a spell of hard weather at the turn of the year had put work on British farms very seriously in arrears. Just at the right time this spell of wonderful weather came. It improved the situation beyond all expectations.

The Co-operative Party (allied with the Labor or Socialist Party) is represented by 23 members of the new British Parliament, as compared with nine in the last House. Two of these are in the Cabinet—Rt. Hon. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Alfred Barnes, Minister of War Transport.

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HANNAM OUTLINES POSITION LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS

Ottawa Claims Ration Plan Misunderstood

WANT ASSURANCE CONTROLS WON'T INFILCT LOSSES

Opening U.S. Cattle Market Would
Be Safeguard, Hannam
Stresses

CONGESTION DANGER

Farmers Recognize Canada Must
Supply Her Share of Food for
Devastated Europe

OTTAWA, Ont.—That livestock producers as a group fully recognize the necessity for Canada to assist in meeting the grave shortage of food supplies overseas; that they "are not against" market and price controls in principle, "but want assurance that the controls will be administered in such a way as not to inflict loss and hardship upon the primary producers of this food supply," was made clear by H. H. Hannam, President of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, when he spoke in the National Farm Radio Forum on Monday night.

"In the past," Mr. Hannam stated, "the experience of the livestock producer has been that if and when markets become glutted and marketing machinery fails, they are the ones who take the rap and it is then too late to do anything about it."

Recall Former Occasions

"In the present situation", Mr. Hannam said, "they see all the elements that have caused them grief and disaster on former occasions. This time, if their prices fail in the face of the greatest demand perhaps we have ever had for our meat, they are going to be furious, and there will be very good reason for it. They will place blame on market control and price control, knowing that without these this extraordinary demand would assure them much better prices than they are now receiving."

"Any Necessary Sacrifice"

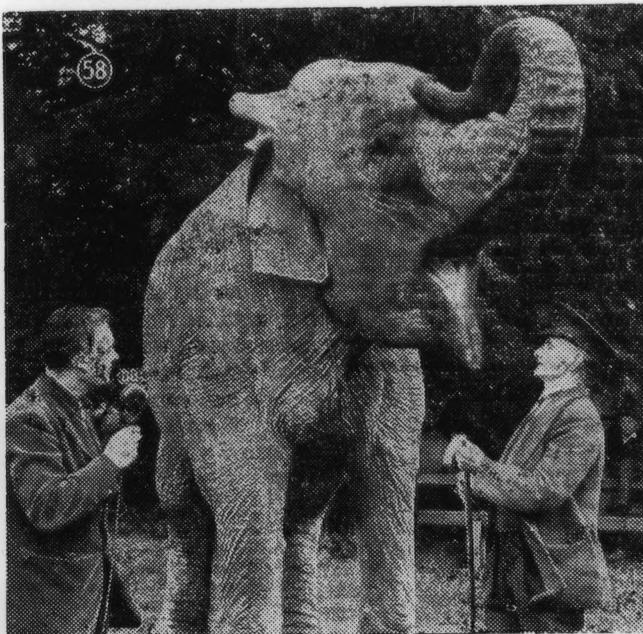
Declaring that "we cannot build a peaceful world hand in hand with people who are hungry or starving," and that the task of providing "our share of food for the war devastated countries of Europe" is "equal in importance to any we faced in wartime", Mr. Hannam expressed confidence that "the people of Canada, including farm people, are entirely sympathetic to the needs of these people, and are ready and willing to make any necessary sacrifice to share some of our abundance with them."

He added that "when it is explained clearly that meat rationing, for instance, is one of the essentials in the performance of this task, our citizens generally will give it their co-operation and support."

Promise Made in 1940

Mr. Hannam also pointed out that a solemn promise was made by Winston Churchill to the peoples of Europe in 1940 that "we shall do our best to

Trumpets Victory From London Zoo



War's end in Britain brought the resumption of normal conditions at the London zoo, and recently (for the first time since hostilities began), a British Broadcasting Corporation program was presented over a mobile transmitter. "The Zoo Man" (David Seth-Smith) and "Uncle Mac" (Derek McCullough) were heard broadcasting from Whipsnade, the London Zoological Society's country park. The elephant in the picture celebrated victory by playing the mouth organ, and bellowing greetings to the children. "Mac" is seen left.

encourage the building up of reserves of food all over the world so that there will always be held before the eyes of the people of Europe the certainty that the shattering of Nazi power will bring them all immediate food, freedom and peace."

The speaker made it clear that criticism of some features of the present meat rationing program on the part of livestock producers could not be taken to indicate opposition to Canada doing her share. Farmers were voicing their criticism because, "through strenuous and faithful wartime effort, they have built up the livestock industry to an all time high, and now, with more beef cattle than ever before in history, they see evidence that this program is likely to—and they feel almost certain to—congest livestock markets and packing plants to the point where they, as producers, will suffer a serious and unjustifiable loss."

"They know that meat rationing is intended to—and will—restrict meat consumption in the home market, and logically, increase our volume of meat available for export. But frankly, they haven't confidence that our packing plants and our export machinery will handle that extra business for Europe efficiently enough to keep the livestock markets clear and maintain stability of price."

Value of U.S. Market

"They do feel that if the U.S. market for live cattle was open to them as formerly, it would provide

MISUNDERSTANDING CAUSE OF TROUBLE CAPITAL BELIEVES

Ilsley States Proposed Requisitioning Plan Would Be Quite Unworkable

RUMOR DENIED

No Slackening by Meat Board in Buying Meat for Export, Ottawa Announces

By M. McDougall
(Special to *The Western Farm Leader*)

OTTAWA, Sept. 19th.—On the eve of the meeting to be held today between the Government and the representative of the Retail Merchants Association of Canada, it may be of interest to set forth the reasons given for the belief prevalent here that great as the difficulties concerning rationing may be, they must be due to a large extent to misunderstanding.

As the Minister of Finance, Hon. J. L. Ilsley, said in the Commons: "There appears to be no difference of opinion that Canada should make every effort to make the maximum amount of meat available to the United Kingdom and liberated countries of Europe, but the question is raised as to why coupon rationing is necessary to achieve the result."

If Meat Were Requisitioned

The suggestion has been made that meat needed for Europe should be requisitioned, and the balance distributed among the Canadian people. In answer to this, Mr. Ilsley explained that export meat comes from inspected plants. In addition meat from these plants supply areas such as Northern Ontario, Northwestern Quebec, and British Columbia, and for the most part the larger cities. These are areas which do not produce the meat they need. If meat for export was requisitioned there would be a severe shortage in these areas.

This occurred before rationing was first introduced in 1943, and then when coupon rationing came in this difficulty was eliminated. "I have every reason to believe," said Mr. Ilsley, "that the very merchants who are protesting against rationing today would, with their customers, be the first to suffer in many cases, if we requisitioned meat for overseas shipment and discontinued coupon rationing."

Maldistribution helps to foster black markets, it has been explained, and the existence of these markets would increasingly attract livestock from the normal channels of trade, either reducing shipments abroad or shortening supplies for the honest retailer.

Mr. Ilsley told the House of Commons that he believed most of those who have protested against rationing do not realize the results "which would follow if we attempted to meet our obligations to our allies without rationing."

(Continued on page 5)

No Wonder There's Now "Unrest" in Greece

ATHENS.—Under Nazi domination Greece lost 100 per cent of its pigs, 90 per cent of its dairy cows and over 50 per cent of its oxen, sheep, goats, horses, mules and buffaloes.

an adequate safeguard against the congestion they most fear."

Mr. Hannam referred to Ottawa statements that packing house capacity is adequate to store or ship all the meat from the season's total marketings, if labor supply becomes adequate, operations are not interrupted, and there is a reasonable uniformity of flow from farm to market during the most critical weeks.

"Farmers will accept some responsibility for this orderly marketing," he declared, "but they can do so only if there is an organized plan for such, and if they have the full co-operation of other agencies concerned."



Central Alberta Dairy Pool Section

SLOGAN FOR TODAY: "More Milk from Every Cow."



Current Comment

The following are some items of interest about the Dairy Industry which we believe will be of interest to our members.

Did you ever stop for a moment to consider that of every food dollar spent by a Canadian housewife about 35 cents go to purchase dairy products—milk in fluid form, butter, cheese, concentrated milk or ice cream. Canadians consume about 500 quarts of milk per capita in one form or another every year, using more of this health giving and economical food than do the people of any other country in the world.

Placing such reliance and trust in this very necessary food industry, Canadians will want to know more about it. For instance: FOUNDATION of the whole Dairy Industry is more than 4,000,000 cows on large and small farms in every Province in the Dominion. This is one dairy cow for every three Canadians. THE DAIRY INDUSTRY does a yearly business in excess of Four Hundred Million Dollars (\$400,000,000), making it one of the great industries of the Dominion. Billions of dollars

are invested in the Industry, in farms, in manufacturing, processing and distributing plants, in transportation and supply industries. It adds up to a very important part of Canada's internal economy.

Seventeen per cent of the total population of Canada make their livelihood, directly or indirectly, as a result of the Dairy Industry. There are nearly half a million farms producing milk, 4,500 plants are needed to handle it, and hundreds of allied industries depend upon it.

SEVEN BILLION QUARTS of milk are produced in Canada each year. The manufacture of Butter requires the largest share of milk produced. Next come Fluid Milk and Cream Sales, then Cheese, Concentrated Milk Products, including evaporated and condensed milk, ice cream and a number of other manufactured products.

Participation Certificates

Our members are reminded that Participation Series "I" is now being redeemed in cash. All members who have lodged these Participation Slips Series "I" with us will by this time have received payment.

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Preparing Poultry on the Farm for Marketing

The use of Alberta Grown grains as a fattening mash has proved satisfactory. The mixture advised by the Alberta Poultry Branch is as follows:

Ground Wheat	25%
Ground whole Oats	40%
Ground Barley	30%
Meat Scrap	5%

All grains should be medium finely ground and the coarser hulls should be sifted out. This is mixed with skim-milk, buttermilk, buttermilk powder or a substitute for this, to the consistency of thin porridge.

o o o

It has been determined by experiment that the best place to prepare poultry for marketing is on the Farm.

If there is any further information we can give you, please contact your nearest branch.

CENTRAL ALBERTA DAIRY POOL

Branches at:

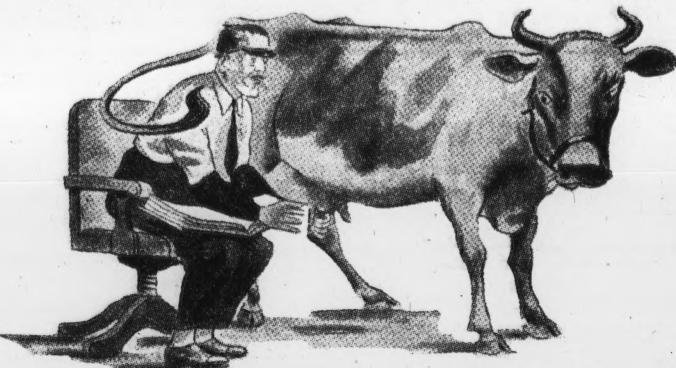
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The Cow and the Accountant

By K. Y. FRANCIS



Note by the Management: The author of the following article, Mr. Francis, is thoroughly conversant, we understand, with all phases of the dairy business, and his article will no doubt be found of interest to our members.

What can be said about the Cow and the production costs of milk is applicable to poultry and other livestock as well.

To compete in post-war export markets, Canada must get her cows down to a reasonable level in milk production costs—she's far behind most of her competitors now," writes K. Y. Francis in *Canadian Business*, to whom we are indebted for the picture. His article follows:

The chief trouble with the Canadian dairy industry today is the cow.

Because she literally eats the profits out of the business, the cow strains the relationship between the farmer and the dairy, the dairy and the consumer, the taxpayer and the Government, and puts Canada at a disadvantage in world trade. Bossy is, of course, complacently unaware of the maladjustment she is causing in a four hundred million dollar industry and just goes ahead eating all that's put before her whether she needs it or not.

Undermining the Industry

Unfortunately the dairies, the general public, and the farmers seem to have a similar bovine complacency on this basic problem of extravagance that is undermining one of our oldest and most important industries. There is not sufficient accounting done on the cost of milk production. And because the cow and the accountant don't get together often enough, the average farmer has no idea of his costs and demands higher prices as the solution.

The dairies say that they can't pay the producer more—Let us say \$2.40 to \$2.65 per hundredweight is the current price for fluid milk and the milk retails at \$4.06 to \$4.11 for 3.2 milk, the dairies quote chapter and verse to show that all but a fraction of that spread is taken up in costs of processing and distribution and a survey made by the Harvard School of Business Administration indicates that they are right—the net is about 31-100ths of a cent per quart.

And the consumer won't pay more. He thinks that the spread is large enough and he pays income taxes to support a two cents per quart subsidy on milk.

The farmer insists that these prices

don't give him any profit. He's right in one respect—he probably isn't making money for, in some cases, the current prices for milk would not cover the cost of production in countries like Canada where the costs vary widely in different districts. Such costs have been calculated to range from \$1.20 to \$3.20 per hundredweight.

The greatest single factor affecting that cost is the average yearly milk production of each cow. Yet few Canadian farmers know how much milk each cow gives nor what kind or the quantity of food she requires for greatest output. For the most part they still keep as many cows as they can milk, feed them all the same amount and turn them loose on any field that looks green.

Because land values have always been cheap in Canada, the farmer got used to this extravagant method of pasturing cows on several acres and

(Continued on page 5)

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CENTRAL ALBERTA DAIRY POOL SECTION

the old ratio of a couple of acres per cow never caused much concern until the cost accountant came into the dairy business. He figured that since a cow grazed 150 pounds a day to give 1 to 1-1/4 lbs. butter fat, she is a liability if she can't get this amount of food without eating over several acres and adding to her overhead. True, there was little labor involved in pasturing, but by midsummer there was usually little milk and a low net to the farmer.

Pasture feeding can, however, be efficient if the grasses are good and the food supplemented to bring maximum milk production for each cow.

(To be concluded)

Urge Water Projects Start Now

Strong protest against the reported decision of the Ottawa Government to delay the carrying out of such projects as irrigation works for Alberta until they are needed as outlets for labor, while at the same time the beautifying of the Ottawa river and Gatineau district as a war memorial will be proceeded with at once, was made by joint U.F.A. and A.F.U. Executives in Edmonton recently. The Government is urged "to reverse its decision."

OTTAWA LETTER
(Continued from page 3)

Everybody dislikes rationing, including the Wartime Prices and Trade Board officials who have to administer it. The consumer, retailer and packer all dislike it, as it means more work and inconvenience, but there is the other side of the picture. Rationing means more food for the nations who have suffered so severely in the war and who are so desperately in need of it. It is this clear and uncontested fact which it is believed will bring added co-operation from all sides to iron out difficulties.

Rumor Without Foundation

A rumor that has circulated but which has been definitely spiked and is not likely under any circumstances to raise its head again, has been that the Meat Board has been slackening its buying of meat for export. This is emphatically denied. The Meat Board wants every pound of meat it can get for shipment overseas. It has added lamb to the beef, pork and mutton it has been purchasing.

There has been a complaint that there has been some accumulation of cattle in stockyards in Toronto over weekends. Weighing capacity in the yards, Mr. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, has explained, has been overtaxed at weekends. He has suggested that Ontario department officials should join with those of the Federal Department in a radio appeal to those farmers who supply the Toronto market to spread their cattle more evenly through the week.

Outlook of Canadian Farmer

The Canadian farmer in general has a wider outlook in relation to the distribution of his products than the ordinary consumer. During the war he has been in constant touch with the conditions of export of the produce of his farm, has realised how important these exports have been in wartime, and no section of the Canadian population is so conscious of what an adequate supply of food means to the people of Britain and of the ravaged areas of Europe. He has become a world citizen with wide horizons. As long as the urgent need for supplies in Europe continues he unquestionably wants to see these supplies sent forward without delay and in fullest possible volume. He further knows that continuity of supply to Britain and the maintenance of quality is of the utmost importance for the growth of peacetime trade.

By the end of 1946 it may be assumed that much of European agricultural economy will be getting back to normal. Then the question of markets will arise. With Britain there will be the return of competition from sources that were cut off by the war, but with satisfactory financial arrangements between Governments

Winter feeding is about twice the summer cost and a great part of that cost is labor in cutting hay and preparing silage. The labor charge to care for each cow runs from 100 to 241 manhours a year and this, the accountant points out, cannot be covered by low producers whether they are scrub cows or poorly fed potential high producers. Since the average hay crop is hardly worth cutting because of its low food value, it is an extravagant food unless it is cut at the right time from selected grasses and fed to suit the individual needs of the cow.

(To be concluded)

there is no reason to doubt that Canada will hold its fair share of the trade.

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In normal times, about 25 to 30 per cent of food production in this country represents the surplus which must be exported if the agricultural economy of this country is to be important part of the export.

IT WON'T
TAKE LONG
TO READ THIS!

A generation ago grain producers of Western Canada were helpless in the grip of grain handling monopolies. The rules were set by the monopolies and farmers had no other alternative than to abide by them. Included in the farmers' grievances were wide price spreads between grades and between tough and dry grain, wide price spreads between street wheat and carload lots, heavy discounts and dockage on off-grade grain and a measure of uncertainty with regard to grades and weights.

In order to correct the abuses and protect themselves, grain producers went into the business of handling their grain co-operatively. The final development of this farmer co-operative movement was the organization of the Wheat Pool. Now farmers have a degree of protection and a measure of equity and service never obtainable in the past.

The Wheat Pools have brought about narrowed price spreads as between grades, as between tough and dry grain and as between street and carload lots. Wheat was handled in the 1944-45 crop year on a narrower margin than has ever existed in North America and probably in the world.

When farmers deliver wheat to a Pool Elevator they get the very best of service and treatment. The Alberta Wheat Pool is not in operation to pry profits out of farmers. It seeks only to give equitable service. It is to the disadvantage of any Pool agent to have an overage. The records of Alberta Pool Elevators are an open book and your Wheat Pool delegate is given the fullest details of all operations of your own organization.

The Wheat Board has been the savior of the western wheat producer during the war years. It advanced the initial price against deliveries and stored the grain when no world markets were available. When the time came that the wheat was in keen demand the board sold the grain and paid substantial sums in participation payments to the farmers. Had there been no wheat board much of the carry-over wheat would have gotten into the hands of speculators who subsequently would have made fortunes for themselves.

The Canadian Wheat Board was organized as a direct result of continuous pressure brought to bear on the Federal Government by the Wheat Pools of Western Canada in association with farmer organizations.

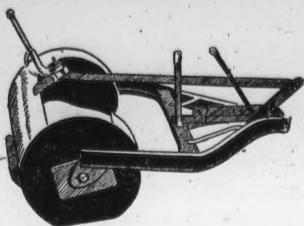
Surely all the farmers must recognize the advantages of having such a farmer owned and controlled grain handling co-operative in operation! Surely they must see it is to their advantage to patronize such an organization and keep it strong and healthy!

Plan this season to deliver your grain to an Alberta Pool elevator!

Alberta Wheat Pool

Save Water! Save Soil!
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Hundreds now in use, giving the utmost in satisfaction.

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No. 18

LIVESTOCK CASE WELL PRESENTED

"Farm people realize just as fully as any other group of citizens," stated President Hannam of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture to the Canadian Press last week "that Canada has a definite responsibility to aid in the food program for the liberated countries of Europe, and they are quite ready to make necessary sacrifices. The basis of criticism of the present plan by livestock producers is the fear that, with the cattle population at the highest point in its history, the capacity of packing houses and the efficiency of the export machinery of the country is not such as to do the job that needs to be done without serious losses to the producers."

Mr. Hannam's statement to the press, and his radio address on Monday (reported elsewhere in this issue) do set forth, we believe, the position taken by livestock producers in Canada as a whole. They are in line with the closely reasoned and most effective brief prepared since our last issue was published, by a joint meeting of the Executives of the United Farmers of Alberta and the Alberta Farmers' Union.

Possessed of a wide knowledge of actual conditions in Alberta, these leaders were in a position to present with conviction the case for the opening of the United States market for cattle. Similarly, in his addresses, Mr. Hannam was able to speak effectively on the need for the U.S. market to be made available in the interest of the livestock industry throughout Canada.

In the past the farmers "have had to take the rap when the marketing machinery falls down". A grave responsibility rests upon the Ottawa Government at this time to see to it that there shall be no such calamity during the present season. The warning which has been given by the farm organizations of Alberta and of the Dominion should be heeded. "If", as Mr. Hannam stated, "prices fall in the face of perhaps the greatest demand for meat we have ever had, the livestock producers will be very indignant indeed, and will have reason to be."

The responsibility for meeting the distress in Europe is a responsibility which all citizens of Canada must share (south of the border, of course, all citizens of the United States). Farmers, as Mr. Hannam states, are ready to bear their share of that responsibility to the full. It would be grossly unfair to shift to their shoulders the responsibility in this matter of the rest of our community.

In Mr. Hannam's words: "As a group, livestock producers are not against controls in principle; but they want assurance that the controls will be administered in such a way as not to inflict loss and hardship upon the primary producers of this food supply."

* * *
QUITE INADEQUATE

If adopted, the proposals respecting old age pensions which were laid before the Dominion-Provincial Conference by the Federal Government would mark progress, but they would leave the qualifying age too high and the amount of the pensions much too small. In that respect they are grievously disappointing. And even the measure of improvement suggested by the Government must await decisions of the Conference to be held later this year.

It is difficult to understand why the subject of old age pensions always seems to be approached by Canadian Governments in a niggardly spirit.

OLD AGE PENSIONERS

They peer from shadowed byways, and see life sweep past them with a blithe and careless tread. No longer need they mingle in the strife Attendant on the need for daily bread. But frugal, frugal is the crust, and dry; And dim the light against the falling veil; And cold the trembling hearts that would defy The ills that mark the ending of the trail.

How can this land, that stands in regal pride Among the nations of a fruitful earth, So coldly cast the pioneers aside Who shared the pangs and labors of its birth? It throws a crumb their bodies to sustain, The while their souls crave sustenance in vain.

ISA GRINDLAY JACKSON.

Countries such as New Zealand, far less richly endowed than Canada with wealth and the means to create wealth, tend to be more generous. Canada should not be parsimonious in this field of social legislation.

* * *

DEATH OF W. J. JACKMAN

Another gap in the ranks of the builders of the farm movement in Alberta is created by the death of W. J. Jackman, of which we heard just as the final pages of this issue were going to press.

A native of England, Mr. Jackman came to Alberta in early life, taking up land at Bremner. He became a most active worker in the U.F.A. movement, and served as a Director of the Provincial organization. He took a leading part in the campaign which resulted in the formation of the Alberta Wheat Pool, of which he was an early Director. He had a keen business mind and gave to the farm people valued service.

Before coming to Alberta Mr. Jackman had lived for some time in the Argentine, and when the Western Pools wished to establish contacts there, he was chosen as their representative. Later he took up permanent residence at Buenos Aires, where he died on August 22nd.

* * *

"LET KNOWLEDGE GROW . . ."

"After two thousand years of mass
We've got as far as poison gas," sang, bitterly, a soldier poet of the first World War.

Now we have the atomic bomb.

There are those who would halt the progress of natural science, lest mankind commit hari-kari, but to try to turn the hands of the clock back, we think, would be stupid and foolish, and in any case it is too late. The principles of nuclear physics are too widely known.

What is needed is not less science, but more, and science in hitherto neglected fields. Only the development of social science can insure human society against self-destruction. That development is impeded by the power of some economically privileged groups; for while progress in physics may not seem at the moment to affect adversely the major vested interests, the conclusions of social scientists may point to deep and extensive social change—and vested interests are proverbially wedded to "things as they are".

Dominion-Provincial Conference

By Hon. J. E. BROWNLEE, K.C., LL.D.

This is the second in a series of articles by Mr. Brownlee dealing with the Dominion-Provincial Conference. In it he discusses "The Constitution and Post-War Years", and raises the question: "Can Constitutional difficulties be solved by Agreement?"

CANADA has attained the full status of manhood. It has fought two world wars as a worthy ally of great powers. In the past five years it has shown an amazing genius for production, both of natural products and industrial goods. It is today one of the four largest export nations. It shares with United States and Great Britain the secret of the Atomic Bomb. It retains unchanged, however, the Constitution prepared for it in the days of its infancy.

For Days of Ox-Cart

Premier Garson of Manitoba has often said that our Constitutional set-up was designed for the days of the ox-cart and the sailing ship and that it must be overhauled. He be-



lieves, however, that this can be done without constitutional amendment—by the simple expedient of a voluntary sharing of revenue as between the Dominion and the nine Provinces. It is quite possible that the Dominion Government shares his views and that its members sincerely believe that the long strife over Provincial rights may be ended by the proposal submitted to the Dominion-Provincial Conference for a long term scheme of mutual co-operation by agreement under which the Provincial and Federal taxing powers and social-service responsibilities would be shared on a national basis.

It is an interesting proposal. It will not solve all our Constitutional difficulties, but if accepted in the true spirit of co-operation might go a long way.

The Federal System

Some 78 years ago we set up in Canada a Federal system of Government. The very negotiations leading to Confederation probably made that necessary. A Federal system involves two separate and distinct legislative bodies—a national Parliament empowered to deal with matters of common interest to all parts of Canada, and Provincial Legislatures each authorized to deal with purely local and Provincial matters. The Dominion is supreme in its field. The Provinces are equally supreme in theirs. That some conflict is inevitable is shown by the fact that it has occurred in both the United States and Australia, where the Federal system prevails.

It would be difficult indeed to criticize the allotment of powers to the Dominion. If Canada is to be a united nation, it is essential that the central Government should have full and complete authority over such matters as Postal Service, Currency and Coinage, Banking, Bills of Exchange, Railway, Immigration and Criminal and Bankruptcy Laws. Any other arrangement would result in confusion and disintegration. The regulation of Trade and Commerce and Sea Coast Fisheries are obviously matters for the Dominion, as are Military and Naval Services and National Defence. In the past five years we have learned something about the enormous cost of National Defence. That cost could only be met by giving the Dominion the widest possible powers with respect to taxation. Indeed, over the years few, if any, suggestions have been made that any of these powers should be taken from the Dominion.

Met Conditions of 1867

An examination of the British North America Act makes it clear that it was the intention of its authors that only matters of local or private nature should be given to the Provinces and if we could visualize Canada as it was in 1867 we would understand the reason why.

Education was then largely a matter of local schools financed by local school districts. Higher education was largely for those who could afford it. Hospitals were few and far between, and the idea of the responsibility of the State for public health and hospitalization had hardly developed beyond the stage of recognizing the need for quarantine and institutions for the mentally diseased, and these were small and simple in character. The need for an elaborate system of highways was not recognized in the days of the stage coach, the buggy and wagon. Municipal institutions were only in the process of development and their responsibilities were few. Property and civil rights were considered matters of local import, and even today Ontario is not concerned that we have in Alberta a Torrens' System of Land Titles.

It was contemplated that very little money would be required to pay for these services, and as a matter of fact

(Continued on page 10)



**READY
for you to
take over,
—SON!**

Yes . . . ready and waiting for stronger hands to take over the heavy tasks which the older folk have carried through the long years of war. . . . Everything is in good shape. Dad has seen to that. The fine heritage created by his own labour and prudence is protected, too, by a SUN LIFE insurance policy which will, should he die, take care of the mortgage and any indebtedness normal to good farming operations. . . . Yes, Dad made a good job of planning for the well-being and security of his family in generations to come.



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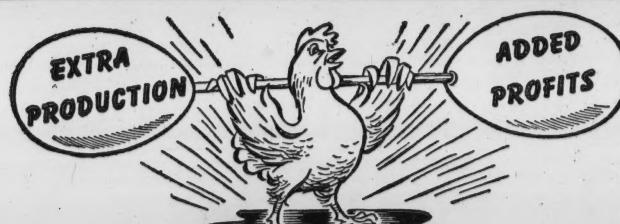
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Head Office—EDMONTON

Executives of the U.F.A. and A.F.U. are preparing a joint brief on rural electrification for presentation to the Alberta Government.

A national petroleum co-operative has been organized in Sweden. It has placed an order for 600 tons of lubricating oil with Consumers Co-operative Association, Kansas City.

WOULD RETAIN FEED GRAINS

Immediate steps by the Dominion Minister of Agriculture through the Agricultural Supplies Board or Wheat Board, to retain an adequate supply of feed grains in the Province until a survey can determine the needs for the coming year, were urged by a recent joint meeting of Executives of the U.F.A. and A.F.U.

By JAMES R. McFALL, Secretary

Farm Radio Forum

The 1945 Farm Radio Forum program will again be on the air commencing October 29th. The broadcast will be extended to take in the Grande Prairie Station as well as the regular station at Edmonton, Calgary, and Lethbridge.

The program this year is based on the topic, "The Farmer Feeds the World". This is certainly a timely subject and is one that should offer plenty of scope for discussion and expression of opinion.

Farm Radio Forum can be a medium for developing and expressing a sound farm opinion. If a sufficiently large number of groups will take an active part and report regularly to central office, the farm organizations will be able to speak with greater authority for the people they represent.

The Alberta Federation of Agriculture, through its office at 525 Lougheed Building, Calgary, is responsible for the organizing of listening groups, for sending out discussion material and compiling reports. Alberta is a large Province, and our staff and funds are limited so it will be necessary to call on local people to organize the groups in most districts.

Any one requiring information regarding the organization of a listening group may write this office and we will supply the necessary information.

During 1946, an agricultural census will be taken in the three Prairie Provinces. The Federation Board of

Directors are of the opinion that this census should include a survey of living and social conditions in the rural areas as well as the usual survey of population, acreage and production.

A committee was appointed to study the proposed census schedules. They suggest the inclusion of questions dealing with Health, Farm Conveniences and Social Facilities. Also condition of farm buildings and housing facilities for extra families.

It is a recognized fact that living conditions on most Western farms should be improved. With this added information our governments and farm organizations should be well equipped to formulate policies for better living conditions on the farms.

Discontinuance of destruction by the armed forces of war equipment which is of no value to them, and the turning over of such equipment to the War Assets Corporation for disposal, is being asked by the U.F.A. and A.F.U. Executives.

Bulletins Free to Schools

Bulletins, circulars and pamphlets supplied free to pupils or teachers of schools of Western Canada, by the Line Elevators' Farm Service, states Dr. K. W. Neatby, Director, deal with water erosion of soils, prairie weeds (illustrated), ornamental shrubs, field crop insects, small fruits, spider beetles and rice weevils, discoloration of wheat heads, wearing out of prairie soils, warble fly, farm water supply, spring wheat varieties, late blight of potatoes. Wall posters are available showing weed pictures and erosion pictures.

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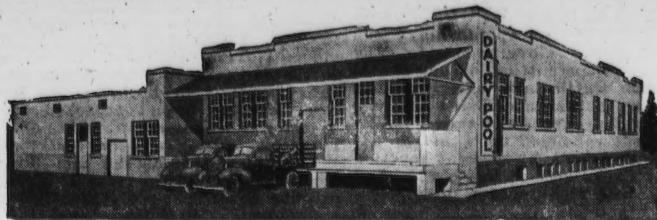
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SOUTHERN ALBERTA DAIRY POOL SECTION



Water for Thirsty Acres

By JACK SUTHERLAND, Hanna

NOTE.—It is very gratifying to have the opportunity to publish an article by so splendid a worker in the farmers' cause as our friend Jack Sutherland, who, by the way, is never happier than when, as in the case of the Hanna creamery, he is able to get behind and apply his great vitality and energy in advancing a farmers' co-operative enterprise.

In publishing his timely article we are reminded that Jack himself has been in the forefront in the campaign for just such a development as the New Red Deer Water Diversion Project. Readers of The Western Farm Leader will be familiar with his writing and his published statements on this subject, as well as all readers of the daily press. As a member of the U.F.A. Executive for many years he sponsored important resolutions which called for action by the authorities along the lines of the William Pearce scheme which provided the original basis for water development in this area. He can be assured of our help in the efforts now being made to "get this thing over".

Yours fraternally,

Wm Burns

President.

I am pleased at the invitation extended to me by Mr. William Burns, President of the Southern Alberta Dairy Pool, to write a few words for the Southern Alberta Dairy Pool section of the *Farm Leader*.

First, let me congratulate every official and member of the organization on the taking over of the Hanna Creamery from Swift's last Spring. For many years we in the U.F.A. in the Hanna area wanted and hoped for a Co-operative creamery for ourselves. Now that long felt need is realized and all we have to do to make it a success is to patronize it.

Yes, it is true that Hanna is in the dry area of Alberta. Very much so, and is very dry. But, despite this, consider the fact that for two consecutive years (1943 and 1944—both very dry years) the Hanna creamery had the greatest percentage increase in butter production of any of the 13 Swift plants extending clear across Canada. Not so bad for a dry country where we lose more than 50 per cent of the crop that we sow!



J. K. SUTHERLAND

Close to Big Project

Now let us talk about "Water for Thirsty Acres". Hanna as a location will be in close proximity to the New Red Deer Water Diversion project. That means a plan for some 500,000 acres of good irrigable land upon which water can be made available. This is land which can now only support from 4 to 6 head grazing winter and summer.

Yes, it's dry, oh, so dry! 75 per cent abandoned rich land, fertile land. I have seen those settlers come in (I was one of them myself), young, ambitious, happy, hopeful. I have seen them go out, broken, financially, physically, mentally. THE RAINS THAT DID NOT COME!

Now, through the wonderful intricacies of modern engineering and surveying, a way has been found whereby the waters of the Red Deer

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River, now flowing uselessly to the sea, can be brought within reach of those Thirsty Acres for a sum of less than eight million dollars. In addition it will provide opportunities for great public development of hydro. Where can you match that for rehabilitation and reconstruction? Useful work will be provided for about 2,000 men for nearly two years—that is to bring the water near the land. The distribution will be extra. *More land irrigable*

for the money than any other project on earth! This will mean a very large increase to the productive capacity of the Province of Alberta.

Living for 8000 Families

It will provide an opportunity for a living for about 8000 families, providing of course that there is a reasonable price for agricultural products (if we are to have a return to the prices of the hungry thirties, we had better

(Continued on page 11)



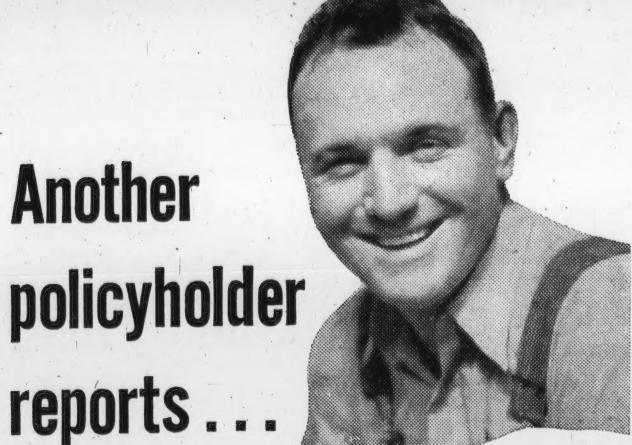
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"As a Mutual Life policyholder I urge farmers to investigate the merits of the Company and the attractive plans of special interest to farmers."

Evidence of the satisfaction of Mutual Life policyholders is furnished by the fact that whole families and succeeding generations have entrusted their life insurance programs exclusively to The Mutual Life, and each year approximately 35% of its new business comes from policyholders.

Have a Mutual Life representative explain the special features of this Company . . . and let him help you select a policy adapted to your particular circumstances.

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Stress Need to Open Markets Across Line

"Necessity of approaching the United States Government for the purpose of permitting shipments of Canadian cattle and sheep to the American market in sufficient numbers to relieve the pressure on the Canadian markets," was urged upon the Dominion Government by a joint meeting of the Executives of the U.F.A. and A.F.U. held in Edmonton on September 6th and 7th.

It was pointed out that Western Canada has the largest population of cattle on record, and that large numbers must be marketed this fall; that packing plant facilities estimated at 40,000 head per week seemed unlikely to be able to handle the peak load this fall, that this would bring depressed prices unless the producer has an alternative market, and that "there is not likely to be any relation between floor prices and live cattle unless there is an element of competition from other markets."

Serious feed conditions which cause finished cattle to be sent to market were stressed, and it was stated that if there is assurance of satisfactory prices, a larger number of cattle will be sent to the feed lot "and in the long run a greater poundage of meat will be available with which to meet world needs."

Other matters emphasized were: that any packing plant strike would be disastrous without an alternative market; that should a price crash occur disastrous to the industry, producers' confidence in the control boards (which are still needed until danger of inflation is ended) would be destroyed; that the Meat Board should be ready to step in and buy surplus stock whenever an oversupply tends to lower the market below the floor price; that the U.S. market has always been the most satisfactory for our surplus lambs and cattle, and should be maintained for the benefit of future livestock production. It was further stated that meat rationing should not be allowed to work to the detriment of the producer, in marketing or in price.

The meeting asked closing of the Grain Exchange, the Wheat Board to handle all grains.

Enforcement of section 19 of the Highways Traffic Act was asked, this providing for a public hearing before P.S.V. licenses are granted truckers. If too many obtained licenses, service of truckers to farmers might be taken away.

BROWNLEE—(Cont. from page 7) for some years the annual budgets of the Provinces were small. It was felt, therefore, that the Provinces could get along with the limited right to raise money by direct taxation in the Province in contrast to the wide powers of taxation granted to the Dominion. It is in this limitation of the field of Provincial taxation that the trouble has arisen.

Great Expansion of Provincial Services
For much has happened in the interval. Generally speaking the years have witnessed a very great expansion of Provincial services. The introduction and common acceptance of the automobile and truck created an irresistible demand for a highly developed system of well graded and surfaced highways, constructed at a cost of thousands of dollars per mile and maintained at great expense. Much of the money for the construction of these highways was borrowed, with the result that Provincial public debts increased rapidly with the consequent increase in annual interest charges. Higher and better educational facilities have been required with more and finer schools, wider curricula and greater provision for higher education. The State has been required to assume wider responsibility for hospitalization and public health and for the care of the sick and the indigent.

The financial requirements of the Provinces have increased proportionately. In the short history of this Province, the Provincial budget, which in the early years assumed very modest

figures, soon climbed to eight and ten millions of dollars and then within the last decade to over twenty millions of dollars. But sources of Provincial revenue remained unchanged. Provincial Governments were still limited to the narrow field of direct taxation, and even this field during the past five years has been encroached upon by the paramount requirements of the Dominion to carry on a very costly war.

The difficulties of the nine Provinces arise primarily from a lack of revenue to carry on the functions of government assigned to them. The Provinces can carry on the functions assigned to them if they have the necessary revenue. It has been increasingly difficult to finance those functions out of the narrow field of direct taxation.

It is, no doubt, the growing realization of this fact that underlies the proposal which the Dominion has asked the Provinces to consider. In essence the Dominion has asked the Provinces: to surrender to the Dominion the entire field of income and corporation taxation and succession duties which they occupied before the war, in return for largely increased annual subsidies, which it is claimed will enable them to meet their obligations.

Merits of Plan—and Some Difficulties

The proposal undoubtedly has merit. It will do away with duplication of income tax and succession duties and bring about much desired uniformity throughout Canada. It will enable the various Provinces, East and West, to participate more evenly in national revenue and national wealth. It gives to the Provinces a stable source of revenue in place of a variable one.

On the other hand there are undoubtedly difficulties in the way. The plan depends upon its acceptance over the years by ten Governments of varying political color. After all, it only substitutes one limited source of revenue for another. Progress never ends. If the next twenty years bring about as many demands for enlarged social services as have the last, the problem of the Provinces will again become acute. For, after all, human intelligence has so far been unable to devise any scheme of social service without paying for it by taxation.

(To be continued)

Correspondence, Legal, Veterinary Sections held over.

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Farm and Home Mechanics

By L. M. KILMISTER, C.E.

Sewage Disposal

PART IV

In cases where the ground consists of very heavy clay not only should the maximum amount of forty feet of drain tile per person be installed, but a leaching cesspool should also be installed at the termination of the drain. (See illustration on page 13 of *The Leader* of September 7th.)

Please don't confuse this leaching cesspool at the termination of the tile drain with the leaching cesspool I condemned in my first article on sewage disposal, as this is an entirely different thing.

I condemned the old-fashioned type of sewage installation where the leaching cesspool was used instead of a septic tank, thus causing pollution of the ground and any water supply in the vicinity, but where the leaching cesspool is used at the end of the tile drain over the filter bed it has no part in the reduction of the sewage but merely aids in the final distribution of the effluent, in which role it is very efficient.

Constructing Leaching Cesspool

If it is found necessary to construct a leaching cesspool, all that needs to be done is to dig a round hole in the ground the same area as the septic tank and then line this hole with bricks or stones placed loosely on top of each other. Line the sides only, not the bottom.

In any case, whether the nature of the ground calls for the installation of a leaching cesspool or not, the termination of the drain should be vented as shown at (A), Figs. 2 and 3, and this vent is simply a pipe coming up out of the ground from the drain tile and turned over at the top in the form of an inverted letter U.

There are various methods of laying out a filter bed, but where the ground is moderately level the method shown in Fig. 2 is the best, with the parallel rows of tile being laid not less than six feet apart.

When Ground Hilly or Terraced

In Fig. 3 is shown the method which must be used when the ground is hilly or terraced. The long lines

should be laid out on one height of ground while the short lines connect to the next lower level. In putting in an installation of this type, care should be taken to make the fall of the short lines from one level to the next as easy as possible.

Where there is a hill within 400-500 yards of the house and pollution of the surface of the hill doesn't matter, the filter beds as depicted in the drawings can be dispensed with, and a single line of glazed tile with "tight" joints can be run underground from the septic tank and led out to discharge directly over the face of the hill. In this case the vent pipe should be installed about five feet from the discharge end of the septic tank.

POST-WAR CHRONICLE

Sept. 6th.—U.S. Senate votes unanimously for joint Congressional inquiry into Pearl Harbor disaster.

Sept. 7th.—United Kingdom to pay for Canadian goods received during next few months, states Ilsey. Forty German industrialists, including Stinnes, arrested. Over 600 of 1,500 Canadians from Jap prison camps now on way to Manila. Jap fighting men at time of surrender numbered seven million. Committees are working on United Nations organization, states Noel Baker.

Sept. 8th.—MacArthur enters Tokyo. Evidence of Jap brutalities to Allied prisoners being collected in Singapore. Japan tried to bribe Russia to stay out of war, in June, by offer of Manchuria and North China, is New York report.

Sept. 9th.—Chinese commander-in-chief accepts at Nanking surrender of high treason, sentenced to death.

Sept. 11th.—Peace treaties with Italy and former Axis satellites first on agenda Foreign Ministers' Council, opening session today. Tojo wounded himself in suicide attempt with revolver is prisoner.

Sept. 12th.—Admiral Shimada, Jap naval minister, arrested. Field Marshal Suigiyama, high military leader, suicides.

Sept. 13th.—British arrest European named Kemperley, charged with giving Japs information leading to sinking of *Prince of Wales* and *Repulse*, in December, 1941. Japan was beaten by air attacks and blockade even before atomic bomb, say Tokyo industrialists. Russians ask third of German shipping, in reparations talks, says Hamburg report.

Sept. 14th.—British occupied Germany will need two million tons food to prevent starvation during coming year. Jap newspapers instructed by MacArthur to print reports Jap atrocities.

Sept. 15th.—First prisoners of war from Pacific reach Vancouver.

Sept. 16th.—Japan ordered to impound assets of Germany, other former enemy nations. Italy, Yugoslavia present claims for Trieste to Council of Foreign Ministers, meeting in London.

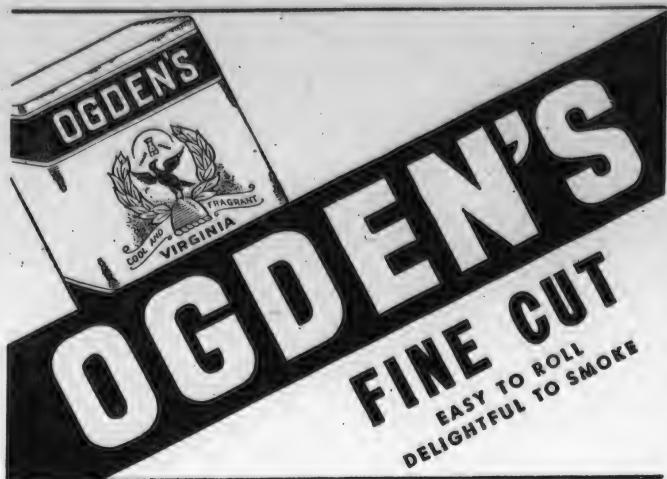
Sept. 17th.—27 of 46 Japanese leading war criminals arrested, two others have suicided. Japs formally surrender Hong Kong, Kowloon.

Sept. 18th.—Russia interested in Mediterranean, says Molotov. Joyce (Lord Haw Haw) ruled American citizen; charge now aiding enemy while holding British passport.

Sept. 19th.—Japanese to conduct trials for war responsibility. Britain to cease shipments food to liberated countries, stocks nearly exhausted. Joyce to hang.

S.A.D.P. SECTION—(From page 7) forget about it). In addition, this undertaking will provide permanent running water to about 1200 miles of dry creek channels, traversing an area of about 5,000,000 acres of range land.

All this and much more can be done for less than one eighth the cost of the modern battleship. We found the money for the battleship. Let us now find the money for homes for



Consult our agent now regarding your marketing problems and obtain your new permit.

Investigate our Agricultural Service.

Note: The Government urges you to get your coal supply now!

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those who may have served in that work of destruction.

Now, as to the rest of you people, Co-operators and Organized Farmers. We need little help to get this thing over. Pass the resolutions when they come before you. Write to your M.P.'s both Provincial and Federal. All of their lives cleaning land. I helped this and some time we in the dry my father clear land in Nova Scotia area will have "Water for Thirsty Acres."

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SPARE THAT
THEY CAN WEAR?**



Help
Keep them
warm this
Winter!

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CLOTHING
OVERSEAS**

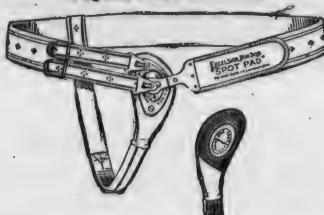
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When functional constipation hangs on and makes you feel miserable, nervous and out of sorts and you suffer from its symptoms—headaches, bad breath, upset stomach, indigestion, loss of sleep, lack of appetite, and your stomach feels crowded because of gas and bloat—get Formi's time-tested Alpenkräuter. More than a laxative, it is also a stomachic tonic medicine compounded of 18 of Nature's own medicinal roots, herbs and botanicals. Alpenkräuter puts sluggish bowels to work and aids them to gently and smoothly expel clogging waste; helps drive out constipation's gas, gives the stomach that splendid feeling of warmth. If you again want to know the joy of happy relief from constipation's miseries and comfort your stomach at the same time, get Alpenkräuter today.



Caution: Use only as directed.

If you cannot buy it in your neighborhood, send for our "get acquainted" offer on Alpenkräuter and receive—

EXTRA 60c Value — Trial Bottles of

FORMI'S HEIL-OEL LINIMENT—antiseptic—brings quick relief from rheumatic and neuralgic pains, muscular backache, stiff or sore muscles, strains and sprains. FORMI'S MAGOLO—alkaline—relieves certain temporary stomach disturbances such as acid indigestion and heartburn.

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Enclosed is \$1.00. Send me postpaid 11 oz. Alpenkräuter and—
60¢ value—trial bottle each of
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MAGRATH, ALBERTA

Interests of The United Farm Women

SCHOOL AGAIN!

Warwick Farm,
Edgerton, Alberta

Dear Farm Women:

"School Again!" And again we note it is the tone that tells the tale. It may be one of astonishment. That is usually from one not immediately connected with school, who has not realized how the holidays have flown. It may be one of delight; not necessarily from the studious. It may be from the gregarious, looking forward to having company again. Or it may be from one not particularly fond of physical exertion, who has found that holidays meant more chores. In any case the tone bespeaks pleasurable anticipation.

Possibly a Groan

Or possibly the exclamation may sound somewhat like a groan, from a teacher reluctant to take up her duties again or rather shaky about her first attempt. Or it may be from a pupil who considers school a mild form of jail.

It may be that it is from a Mother who has found young hands most helpful, and who realizes she will miss the help and the company. Fathers, too, we believe, are possessed of the same feelings, although we seldom hear them so credited. Or it may be from a mother who wishes she had "back-bone" enough to let laggards be late a few times and take their punishment instead of her being on edge reminding them and helping them lest they do not get to school in time or are late for the bus.

For today the school bus or van is something that figures much more in rural life than it did a few years ago. Many factors have contributed to its introduction. One, and possibly the greatest, was the sheer inability to supply the demand for teachers. To avoid closing some of the schools, pupils were transported to ones nearby.

The Larger School Area as a unit of government of the schools was another. Schools within a larger area were all being the care of one trustee. The advantages of co-operative effort and centralization were more clearly seen. Very often this would result in attendance at a graded school, with the more thorough work it can do. Also it meant continuing to a higher grade than offered before.

Here again we have an example of interdependence. There is need for better roads. Governments, both Provincial and Municipal, will give their greatest service to the rural districts as far as roads are concerned if they work in a sense in conjunction with the trustees.

"Little Red School House" Passing?

Naturally there are some drawbacks. There is always something to be said for the old. One man, however, commented the other day that he had always been opposed to the closing of the one-roomed rural school; but he found his daughter was paying the bus driver an extra amount to accommodate her family, as she so much preferred having her children go by the bus and attend a graded school. As has so often been said, it indeed looks as though the days of the little red school house were numbered, and school buses will be a feature of rural life as are now rural mails.

In the meantime, to all teachers and supervisors and pupils, a happy and profitable school year!

Yours sincerely,
H. ZELLA SPENCER.

The sum of \$94, after all expenses were paid, was realized by Rainier U.F.W.A. from their social, dance and auction.

Farm, Home & Garden

Squash Chiffon Pie: Mix 3-1/2 cups cooked, mashed squash or pumpkin with 3/4 cup brown sugar, beaten yolks of 3 eggs, 2 cups milk; add 1/2 tsp. each mace, allspice, cinnamon, 1-1/2 tsp. ginger, 1/4 tsp. cloves, 1 tsp. salt. Cook in double boiler until thick; beat egg whites stiff, fold quickly into hot mixture, pour into pie shells and bake 10 minutes in moderately hot oven. Enough for two pies.

Apple Honey Sandwich Filling: Cream 1 tbs. butter with 1/2 cup cottage cheese and 2 tbs. honey; add 1 large apple, thinly sliced.

Green Tomatoes Pickled Whole: Dissolve 3/4 cup salt in 1 quart boiling water; add small green tomatoes, a few at a time, boiling for 12 minutes; remove carefully with wooden spoon, and pack in jars. For 4 quarts tomatoes, heat 1 quart vinegar with 4 cups brown sugar, 1 tsp. each cinnamon and mixed spice, pinch cayenne; add 1 tsp. celery seed and 10 whole cloves, tied in muslin bag, and cook until slightly thickened. Remove spice bag, pour over tomatoes, filling jars full, and seal.

Rolled Oat Cookies: Sift 1 cup flour with 1/2 tsp. each soda and cinnamon, pinch of salt; add 1/2 cup brown sugar, 1-1/2 cups rolled oats; cut in 1/2 cup shortening, blending until mixture resembles fine bread-crumbs. Add 1 beaten egg, 1/2 tsp. vanilla, roll thin, cut, bake in moderate oven about 15 minutes.

Corduroy can be laundered. For best results each piece should be washed separately, as the colors are apt to run; hang up without wringing. To freshen corduroy garments not really soiled enough to require washing, brush well and hang up in steam.

U.F.W.A. Local News

Energetic U.F.W.A. (Milk River) report with deep regret the loss of one of their charter members, Mrs. Blinco, who passed away on September 9th.

A demonstration on making corsages, bouquets and sprays, by Mrs. McBride, was much enjoyed at a recent meeting of Arrowwood U.F.W.A.; and arrangements were made for a lawn social at the home of Mrs. J. McRae.

On the suggestion of the president, Mrs. S. Glebe, Pickardville U.F.W.A., with the co-operation of the Women's Institute and other clubs, are planning to give "our service men and women a Welcome Home banquet which will show them in no uncertain terms that we really do appreciate what they have done," writes Mrs. Chas. Watson, secretary.

(Continued on page 19)

After grinding and processing, peanut hulls may be used as a cork substitute, states the National Geographic Society.

..STRENGTH.. IS THE SECRET OF THEIR POPULARITY

LOVE'S CONCENTRATED LEMON, with a flavor principle 100% true fruit, goes four times as far as Extract of Lemon.

One 19 cent bottle of LOVE'S VANILLEX flavors 20 more puddings than a 25 cent size of any other brand of Vanilla Extract. You may have a sample to prove it.

One drop of LOVE'S BUTTEREX with a half pound of shortening, takes the place of half a pound of Butter in most of your household cooking. (There are 480 drops in a 19 cent bottle).

A quarter teaspoonful of LOVE'S COCONUT has the flavor value of a cupful of shredded nut (when you can get it).

A teaspoonful of LOVE'S JAMAICA (costing 2 cents) has the full flavor value of a cupful of Rum (costing a dollar) in Puddings, Sauces, Mince Meat, Rum and Butter Tarts and Toffee. And there is no alcohol to cook out.

These 5 Flavors and 1 more, or 6 of any other of Love's 19 cent size flavors, in a Special Deco-Box for Bridge Prizes or Gifts for all occasions—St. Valentine's Day, Bridal Showers, Greetings to Mother, Congratulations, and Christmas—for 99 cents.

Select your assortment of 6 of Love's Flavors from your grocer's stock and he will give you one of these Boxes. If he is out of them send us his sales slip for the 6 bottles and we will mail you the Box and packing FREE. Should you want complete package mailed anywhere, send us list of 6 Flavors, state Box desired and enclose 99 cents, plus 10 cents for postage. If you wish a 50 cent Cook Book included, add another dime for postage and packing.

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FUTILITY

Now Nature takes her palette to prepare
 Her autumn tapestry of tawny gold,
 With flaming crimson spears of light that flare
 Along the hillside and across the wold.
 No richer feast of beauty e'er is spread
 Before our eyes than this, that lies between
 The lush green depths of summer and the tread
 Of ruthless winter o'er the ravished scene.

We seldom pause our spirits to refresh
 Before this canvas, glowing and sublime,
 So bound we are by customs that enmesh
 Our little souls with tyrannies of time.
 To petty plans our days and years we give,
 And die at last before we learn to live.

ISA GRINDLAY JACKSON.

**The Western Farm Leader
PATTERN DEPARTMENT**

Particularly good for contrasting materials is this smartly-yoked shirt-waister.

Pattern 4802 comes in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40. For size 16, 3 yards 39-inch material. Price of pattern, 20 cents.

Women Demand Increased Food Shipments Overseas; Want Rationing Continued

WASHINGTON, D.C.—In support of "Food for Freedom", and the U.S. church committee on reconstruction which speaks for 26 denominations and 30,000,000 Americans, the National League of Women Voters has asked its 600 branches to put pressure on Secretary of Agriculture Anderson and Congressmen to increase food shipments overseas. Demand is made that meat rationing continue at least on choice grades of meat. If cut-backs are not sent to Europe Americans will fall heir to 160 pounds of meat next year, which is more than they had before the war, while millions may be dying from hunger in Europe.

PLEDGE SUPPORT

The National Council of Women of Canada last week pledged support of rationing by the Dominion Government, similar action being taken by the I.O.D.E. in Toronto, which wired Prime Minister King saying they were willing to "accept any rationing inconveniences for the sake of hungry humanity."

PROVINCIAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND ART

CALGARY, ALBERTA

A Branch of the Provincial Department of Education

OPENING DATES of DAY COURSES for 1945-46

September 4:

Air Engineers
Commercial Wireless Operating

Industrial Dressmaking
and Millinery
Fine and Applied Art

October 1:

Industrial Electricity
Automobile Mechanics
Machine Shop
Drafting (Architectural,
Mechanical, Survey)
Radio Technician

Tractors
Farm Construction and
Mechanics

December 3:
Oxy-Acetylene and Electric
Welding

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Hon. R. E. ANSLEY,
Minister of Education

F. FOWLER,
Principal

580 CKUA 580*The Voice of the People***Sunday Evening Listening**

RADIO FOLIO	7:00 p.m.
GASLIGHT GAYETIES	7:30 p.m.
NEWS	8:00 p.m.
WINGS OVER JORDAN	8:15 p.m.
THIS IS THE STORY	8:30 p.m.
AT TWILIGHT	9:00 p.m.
NEWS	10:00 p.m.
LYNN MURRAY	10:15 p.m.

Lamont Heads Association

J. G. Fraser, assistant secretary James Seaton, and Dr. K. W. Neatby was again appointed director of Line Elevators' Farm Service. The Association is comprised of the owners and operators of 3,400 country grain elevators in the Prairie Provinces, and terminal elevators with an aggregate storage capacity of 274,000,000 bushels.

BLUE RIBBON BAKING POWDER

CANADA PACKERS LIMITED

REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

The eighteenth year of Canada Packers Limited closed March 29th, 1945.

It was the sixth war year. Both volume and result of operations were determined largely by war conditions.

In each year since the beginning of the war, dramatic increases have been achieved in Live Stock and general Agricultural production. These were reflected in corresponding increases in volume of Packinghouse operations.

In the year under review the increase in volume continued, but at a reduced pace.

The following table sets up, for the last pre-war year (ended March 1939),—and for the war period, the record of Canada Packers' operations in terms of:

- A. Dollar Sales
- B. Weight of product sold
- C. Net Profit
- D. Profit as percentage of Sales
- E. Profit per pound

TABLE NO. 1

Year Ended	A Dollar Sales	B Weight of Product Sold	C Net Profit	D Profit as % of Sales	E Profit per Pound
March 1939	\$77,225,732	800,763,592 lbs.	\$1,238,736	1.6%	1/6c
March 1940	88,205,639	913,251,116	1,667,809	1.9	1/5
March 1941	110,291,839	1,091,263,352	1,555,028	1.4	1/7
March 1942	144,509,292	1,228,029,942	1,611,465	1.1	1/8
March 1943	169,141,671	1,328,616,840	1,611,418	.95	1/8
March 1944	206,155,938	1,582,932,568	1,687,587	.82	1/9
March 1945	228,398,111	1,698,326,055	1,824,811	.80	1/9
INCREASE 1945 over 1939	196%	112%	47%		
1945 over 1944	11%	7%	8%		

WARTIME INVENTORY RESERVE

Following World War I, losses of the deflation period (1920-21) wiped out the wartime profits of most Canadian Packing companies. So severe were those losses that ultimately they made necessary a widespread reorganization of the Industry.

By reason of inflation-control measures erected during World War II, it is hoped that post-war losses will this time be much less severe. Nevertheless, at some stage following the war, deflation losses seem inevitable. Prices of Live Stock products have advanced to levels which,—it would seem,—can not be permanently maintained.

This view is supported by the following table, which compares present prices with those of 1939.

TABLE NO. 2

COMPARISON PRICES LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS 1945 and 1939

	Average March 1945	Average March 1939
Good Steers, live, Toronto	\$11.54	\$ 6.78
Hogs, B-1 dressed, Toronto	19.42*	12.25
Lambs, live, Toronto	14.95	9.10
Chickens, Milk Fed A, Toronto	.35	.24½
Eggs, "A" Large, Toronto	.35	.21½
Creamery Butter, Toronto	.43½*	.21¾
Cheese, f.o.b. factory, Ontario	.23*	.11

*Subsidies, Federal plus Provincial, included in 1945 prices—
Hogs—\$1.62 per 100 lbs. Butter—8½c per lb. Cheese—3c per lb.

To meet the anticipated Inventory losses, in each war year a sum has been set aside as Wartime Inventory Reserve. That sum for

the year under review was \$581,000.00. The total reserve set up during the war period has been:

YEAR ENDED

March 1940	- - - - -	\$ 579,000.00
March 1941	- - - - -	380,000.00
March 1942	- - - - -	1,310,000.00
March 1943	- - - - -	650,000.00
March 1944	- - - - -	500,000.00
March 1945	- - - - -	581,000.00
Total	- - - - -	\$4,000,000.00

This total of four million dollars may be too much or too little. No one at present can tell. It is hoped it may prove too much, in which case a portion of it will ultimately be transferred to the Profit and Loss Account. That all of it might be needed may be seen from the following facts:

1. To convert this year's Inventory (March 29, 1945) to the price basis of the last pre-war year (March 30, 1939), a reserve would be required of - - - \$5,600,000
2. In the deflation years following World War I,—(1920-21), the four companies now comprising Canada Packers, made a combined loss of - - - \$5,500,000

Upon all the sums set aside as Wartime Inventory Reserve, full Income Taxes have been paid, and except that they may be needed to offset post-war Inventory losses, these sums might properly be treated as profits.

Had this course been followed, and had no Inventory Reserve been set up, Columns C, D, E in Table No. 1 would have appeared as follows:

TABLE NO. 3

Year Ended	Profit	Profit as Percentage of Sales	Profit per Pound
March 1939	\$1,238,736	1.6%	1/6
March 1940	2,246,809	2.5	1/4
March 1941	1,935,028	1.8	1/6
March 1942	2,921,465	2.0	1/4
March 1943	2,261,418	1.3	1/6
March 1944	2,187,587	1.1	1/7
March 1945	2,405,811	1.1	1/7
* * *			

TABLE NO. 4

Out of each \$1.00 of Sales in the respective years, the following sums were paid:

	1945	1939
To Producers, chiefly for live stock	82 1/3 c	80 3/8 c
To Employees (salaries, wages and bonus)	7 1/3	8 7/8
To Service Organizations	3 1/8	4 1/2
To Suppliers	3 1/8	2 2/3
To Bondholders	—	1/4
Taxes	1 3/4	3/4
Total paid to persons other than Shareholders	98 5/8 c	97 1/4 c
Set aside for Depreciation	3/8	1 1/8
	99 c	98 3/8 c
Remainder—retained for the benefit of Shareholders	—	1 c
Set aside for Wartime Inventory Reserve	1/4	—
Remainder,—Net Profit	3/4 c	1 5/8 c
Paid to shareholders as dividends	3/8	3/4
Balance retained as Working Capital for extension and improvement of the business	3/8 c	7/8 c
* * *		

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

During the year, effect was given to the plan of subdividing the Shares, announced in the last Annual Report. The Capital structure of the Company is now as follows:

Bonds	—	None
'A' Shares, carrying a cumulative preferential dividend of \$1.50 per share	400,000 shares	\$600,000
Amount of dividend	—	—
'B' Shares, upon which is paid a present dividend of 50c per share	800,000 shares	\$400,000
Total Dividend	—	\$1,000,000
* * *		

WAR AND POST-WAR PLANT EXTENSION

During the war years, due to greatly increased volume, the strain upon the physical equipment of the plants has been severe. Plant extension has necessarily been held to a minimum, but expenditure for upkeep has been much increased.

Sums charged to Fixed Capital during the war period are revealed by the following:

Fixed Assets (Balance Sheet 1945)	—	\$23,720,750
Fixed Assets (Balance Sheet 1939)	—	\$21,636,385

Additions to Fixed Assets during war period — \$ 2,084,365

Plans have already been completed for a substantial programme of plant replacement and extension in the post-war period. So far as possible, construction will be delayed until a slackening occurs in general industrial activity.

* * *

Following the close of the war in Europe, it is appropriate that this Report should deal with two main subjects:

1. A review of the performance of the Packing Industry during the war period.
2. An estimate of the outlook for Live Stock in the post-war years.

1. THE WARTIME RECORD OF THE PACKING INDUSTRY

The first, and paramount duty of the Industry was that it manage to process the greatly increased deliveries of Live Stock. That this was not a simple matter is evident from the following comparison of inspected slaughterings for the years 1944 and 1939:

TABLE NO. 5

NUMBER OF ANIMALS PROCESSED, INSPECTED HOUSES

	1944	1939	Increase
Hogs	8,766,441	3,628,369	142%
Cattle	1,354,104	872,574	55%
Sheep and Lambs	949,096	786,274	21%
Calves	660,556	679,922	-3%

Increase in Total weight of meat produced 113%*

*Average warm dressed weight of animals killed:

	1944	1939
Hogs	165.4 lbs.	150.4 lbs.
Cattle	502.1	466.2
Sheep and Lambs	43.5	42.3
Calves	119.2	106.6

Authority: Meat Board, Ottawa.

Considering that plant capacity in 1939 was in scale approximately with their marketings, the task of coping with this enormous increase in volume was a difficult one.

Substantial extensions in plant were, of course, necessary; but in the main the handling of the increased deliveries was achieved by 'adjustments', especially by increase in numbers of personnel and of shifts. Proof that the job was effectively done lies in the fact that only in two short periods throughout the 5½ years, was the flow of Live Stock slowed up, due to congestion at the plants.

Next to the obligation of processing this great increase of volume, was that of doing the job at a reasonable margin of profit.

In respect of profit, the facts are not available for the total Industry. Canada Packers is the largest single unit, and its results probably fairly indicate those of the Industry as a whole.

A comparison has already been given (Table No. 4) of the years 1939 and 1945. But a comparison of the six-year war period with the six-year pre-war period gives a more complete picture. This is presented in the following table, No. 6.

TABLE NO. 6

COMPARISON OF OPERATING RESULTS

6 year pre-war period, 1934-1939 inclusive,
and 6 year war period, 1940-1945 inclusive

	Pre-war Period 1934-1939	War-Period 1940-1945	Percentage Increase
Average Sales	a. \$68,057,735	\$157,783,748	132%
Average Profit before Taxes	b. 1,696,369	3,857,794	127%
Average Taxes	c. 379,985	2,198,108	478%
Average Net Profit (after Taxes)	d. 1,316,384	1,659,686	26%
Average Net Profit as percentage of Sales (d as to a)	1.9%	1.05%	decrease 45%

In summary, therefore, the record is as follows:

The essential job of processing increased deliveries of Live Stock was accomplished without block, and without invoking financial assistance from the Government.

Many war contracts involved large advances by the Government for plant. And in most cases the contracts provided for a profit (before taxes) of 5 per cent.

The profit of the Packing Industry (before taxes) was approximately 2.45 per cent.

Of this, 1.4 per cent was returned to the Government, as Income and Excess Profits Tax, leaving a net profit to the Industry of 1.05 per cent.

2. OUTLOOK FOR LIVE STOCK IN THE POST-WAR YEARS

The increase in Canadian Live Stock production was a vital factor in the Allied war effort. Credit for this achievement belongs entirely to the Canadian Farmer. The Packing Industry can claim no part of it. The Packer is simply the processing element in the Live Stock

Industry. His volume is determined entirely by the numbers of Live Stock brought to market.

Cattle and Hog populations are now at levels much higher than those of any pre-war date. When war demand is over, the surplus will be such that, unless outlets can be maintained much larger than those of the pre-war period, the increased production in itself might become a threat to the level of Live Stock prices.

What, then, is the prospect for Live Stock prices in the post-war years?

Concerning the period immediately ahead, there is no doubt. The outlet is assured. Great Britain has already contracted to buy (at present prices) all the Beef and all the Pork product which Canada can ship, up to the end of 1946.

As to the period 1947 forward, the problems of Cattle and Hogs must be considered separately.

CATTLE

Cattle production in Canada has always been limited by the fact that production costs are higher than in Southern hemisphere countries, especially Argentina, Brazil and Australasia. For this reason, Canada has not, in the past, been able to compete in the open Beef markets of the world. The chief open market has been Great Britain. However, though excluded from the open markets, Canada has had a measure of preference in the chief protected market, viz. United States. To that country, until wartime controls diverted the flow, Canada shipped about 200,000 Cattle yearly. And her production of Cattle was regulated roughly to meet Canadian domestic requirements, plus the 200,000 head shipped to United States.

On July 1st, 1942, for reasons of war expediency, an embargo was placed against this movement of Canadian Beef Cattle to United States. Thereafter, the flow of Canada's surplus Beef was to Great Britain. During 1944, shipments of Beef totalled 106,000,000 lbs. During 1945, it is expected shipments will be substantially heavier.

However, Great Britain cannot be counted upon as a permanent market for Canadian Beef. When world supplies catch up with world demand, it seems certain Canada will again find herself unable to compete with Beef from Southern hemisphere countries. It is hoped that Canada's outlet to United States by that time will have been reopened, and possibly enlarged. That outlet has always been, and will again be, of vital importance to the Canadian Cattle Producer.

In the long run it may be necessary that Canada adjust her Cattle population to the same principle as in the pre-war period—that of meeting domestic requirements for Beef, plus agreed shipments to United States.

But this does not mean returning to the numbers of 1939. Canadian requirements will be much heavier than in the pre-war years. Per capita consumption of Beef has advanced from 53.2 lbs. in 1939 to 61.7 lbs. in 1944. If purchasing power permitted, Canada's Beef consumption could easily advance to 70 lbs. per capita. (In 1943 it actually reached 69.3 lbs.) Out of the war has come a new understanding of the nutritional value of meats as a protective food, also a new concept of the importance to the nation of maintaining its chief asset, viz. the health of its citizens, at the highest possible level.

An enlightened National policy should see to it that the experience of the '30's shall not be repeated, when great stores of unsaleable food depressed its Agriculture, while at the same time a large section of its population went undernourished. The establishment of a high internal standard of nutrition would in itself be an important safeguard of the welfare of Canadian Agriculture.

HOGS

As a Hog producer, Canada's position is fundamentally different from that in respect of Cattle. For Canada can produce Bacon Hogs as cheaply as any other country, and therefore can meet all comers in the world markets. As in the case of Beef, the chief open market is Great Britain.

The end of the war finds Canada the chief producer of Bacon type Hogs. In 1944, Canadian production was probably equal to that of all other countries combined.

In the past, Canada's position on the British Bacon market has been a subsidiary one. The leading position was held by Denmark. In

the immediate pre-war period Denmark shipped to Great Britain approximately double the quantity shipped by Canada, and received a price approximately 8 shillings per cwt. higher than that paid for Canadian Bacon.

The responsibility for this situation lay entirely with Canada.

Canadian Bacon was inferior in quality to Danish.

And Canadian shipments were irregular.

Three conditions are necessary if Canada, in the post-war period, is to retain first position on the British market.

1. Shipments must be in substantial quantity,—at least 400,000,000 lbs. yearly.
2. These shipments must be in even weekly volume,—i.e. approximately 8,000,000 lbs. per week.
3. Above all, the Bacon must be at least equal in quality to Bacon from any other source.

In the British Bacon market, the war has presented to Canada an opportunity she never had before. When (in 1940) Danish and other Continental shipments to Great Britain were cut off, an appeal was made to the Canadian Farmer to fill this gap. His response was such that Canadian exports were stepped up from 186,000,000 lbs. in 1939 to,

1940	- - - - -	344,000,000 lbs.
1941	- - - - -	461,000,000 lbs.
1942	- - - - -	525,000,000 lbs.
1943	- - - - -	560,000,000 lbs.
1944	- - - - -	692,000,000 lbs.

Today, Canada stands first as the source of Bacon for the British market.

But she can retain that position only upon the three conditions mentioned above. And it is imperative that Canada begin at once to put herself in a position to fulfil those conditions.

Fortunately, she may have the benefit of a period of grace. For Danish Bacon will probably not come to Great Britain for a period of many months, as it will be urgently needed on the Continent.

It is unfortunate that at this juncture deliveries of Hogs in Canada are light. For the first seven months of 1945 (January to July, inclusive), Hogs processed at inspected plants have totalled 3,624,499. The corresponding number for 1944 was 5,648,956

A decrease of	- - - - -	2,024,457
	or 35.8 per cent.	

This decrease has been due chiefly to shortage of manpower on the farms. That shortage is likely to be relieved within the next four or five months. The breeding season for Hogs is now at hand. Farmers can feel reasonably sure that by farrowing time of Hogs bred now, the acute labor shortage will be past.

Canada cannot export 8 million pounds of Bacon weekly unless breedings are stepped up at once. In Ontario and Quebec the prospect for breedings is encouraging. For in these Provinces a good feed crop seems assured.

However, the key area is the West. If Canada is to produce the essential numbers of Hogs, most of them must come from the Prairie Provinces. Unfortunately, the crop on the Prairies is not encouraging. Certain areas will be short of feed.

It is important that those farmers who have feed should understand the issues at stake. To hold first place on the British Bacon market is the key objective in Canadian agricultural policy. A consideration of the basic facts makes this clear.

Canada produces, and must continue to produce, a large total surplus of farm products. That surplus must be sold abroad. It follows therefore, that the surplus should be converted into those products in which Canada can compete in the open markets of the world. Of these, the two chief products are Wheat and Bacon. In respect of Wheat, Canada's position is assured. She produces the highest grade Wheat and her cost of production is competitive.

However, if Canada's agricultural surplus were produced mostly in the form of Wheat, world markets could not absorb it. That became clear in 1929. Therefore, another large surplus outlet is necessary. The only other world product which Canada can produce in competition with all comers is Bacon.

For the first time in her history, Canada holds first position in the great open market for Bacon,—viz. Great Britain. But Canada cannot retain that position unless she contrives to ship approximately 8 million pounds of Bacon weekly. If she succeeds in holding first place as a Wheat exporter (which she can) and at the same time in retaining her present position in the British Bacon market, Canada will have an assured outlet for her total farm surplus.

* * *

These are the facts which make it so important to increase Hog breedings during the coming months,—particularly in Western Canada.

A further fact is of almost equal importance. The maintenance of Bacon shipments at the 8 million pound (weekly) level would in itself become an invaluable aid to cattle prices. For such a scale of Bacon exports, by reducing the quantities of Pork product available in Canada, would thereby increase domestic demand for Beef.

In this report, it has already been pointed out that a high domestic demand is the chief prop to Cattle prices in Canada.

* * *

The Directors feel that reference must be made in this Report to the recent strike of Canada Packers' employees. The Report goes to the printers in advance of the arbitration hearings. Therefore, comment must be confined to non-controversial aspects of the incident.

The strike began at Toronto on July 17th with a walkout of a group of the Cattle Killing Division. On one point there is no dispute. This walkout was in contravention of the agreement between the Company and the Union. Had the grievance procedure been invoked at once, the point at issue would have been settled without difficulty. It happened that the National Officers of the Union were not immediately available, and by reason of the delay, a secondary point of controversy intervened. This secondary issue is to be dealt with by the Arbitration Tribunal, and cannot here be discussed. On this secondary issue all the employees of the Company's Toronto plants walked out.

Later, employees at the Peterborough, Winnipeg, Edmonton, and Vancouver plants declared sympathetic strikes. In each case the sympathetic strike was called without any discussion as to the right or wrong of the points at issue at Toronto. The dispute was threatening to spread almost to the whole Packing Industry of Canada when The Honourable Charles Daley, Minister of Labour for Ontario, suggested a plan of arbitration to which both the Union and Company agreed.

The Company concedes without reserve the right of employees to be represented by the Union of their choice. Also, that an obligation rests upon the Company to take all reasonable steps towards co-operation with the Union. When difficulties arise, which from time to time are inevitable, the Company pledges itself immediately to invoke the various steps of grievance procedure, and to implement promptly the decisions arrived at. Such action will not avoid a sudden flare-up, unless the Union is also able and willing similarly to invoke the grievance procedure step by step, and to enforce upon its members the decisions arrived at.

The fact that an incident, which should have been adjusted in a half-hour, blew up into a strike which threatened to close most of the packing plants in Canada, suggests that more clear-cut safeguards should exist for quick and sure adjustment of disputes. It is hoped the pending arbitration proceedings will result in the adoption of such safeguards.

The strike cost the Company approximately \$300,000.00.
Loss of wages to employees was approximately \$165,000.00.

* * *

The Company has continued its policy of distributing to employees of all ranks, a substantial portion of its profits.

The Bonus distributed for the year under review was	\$1,060,000.00
Dividends to Shareholders were	\$900,000.00
Total Bonuses distributed in the last ten years have been	\$6,168,000.00
Dividends to Shareholders in the same period	\$7,400,000.00

J. S. McLEAN,
President.

Toronto, August 10th, 1945.

Extra copies of this report are available and so long as they last, will be mailed to anyone requesting them. Address to Canada Packers Limited, Toronto, 9.

(ADVT.)

MUSTARD AND CRESS

By SYDNEY MAY

Hello, Folks!

Once upon a time Mary had a little lamb, but today, as Cynical Gus observes, she's got a big beef about most things.

However, we the people, thanks to meat rationing, will be like Mary used to be and will have to be content with a little lamb.

We see by the papers that the Duke of Windsor wants to buy a Virginia farm. And that, whichever way you look at it, isn't much of an advertisement for ranching in Sunny (maybe) Alberta.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

And despite the promises of the politicians of all parties, this column is of the opinion that there will be no brave new world until we stop regarding Christianity as a wonderful theory that we are afraid to put into practice.

Li'l Goldilocks, our office vamp, wants to know if a stitch in time saves nine how long will it take to save ten?

Oh, yes, and among the unfair sex it is reported that plump figures are coming into fashion again. Ah, yes, just another case of the survival of the fattest.

EPITAFFY

Here lie I at the old church door;
In this world I was hungry and poor;

The farther in the more you pay,
But here lie I as warm as they.
(Lines on a tombstone just outside a Devonshire Church.)
—Thenx to Big Ben of Plymouth
Hoe.

Suggested picket sign for the Calgary Street railway: "Calgary's Municipal Rattletraps are double unfare to Bowness residents."

—The Bean of Bowness.

REVISED VERSION

Many a guy who has hitched his wagon to a star (Hollywood version) wishes he had stuck to a horse.

ALBERTA LIMERICKS (Bawlf)

There was a young fellow of Bawlf
Went out to practice some gawlf:
But the going was tough,
And he got in the rough,
And his ball killed a cow and her cawlf:

Nunno, Algernon, there is no truth in the rumor that the city council intends to alter the sign, "Calgary Welcomes You" on the city hall by adding the words "But not Critchley and Bowness residents."

However, Algy, stores are being built at Bowness, which won't be good news to Calgary retail merchants, and there is talk of a co-operative community bus ser-

vice, which won't make a good Comba-nation to uphold the city fathers' spite fence of discrimination.

TODAY'S DEFINITION

Canadian Sonnet—Fourteen lines of verse entirely surrounded by Isa Grindlay Jackson.

RETURN

Turn out the sun now
And shut off the spring.
Tell each little bird voice
It must no longer sing.
There comes home today
Mother Earth's child,
He that was rude to her,
He that was wild.

Leave one star alight
Like pale candle gleaming,
Spent in pursuing dreams
He is now dreaming.
This all his mother's hope,
That on such a day
He who his home disowned
Must come home to stay.

Pity not him this errant,
Prodigal son,
Who returns in state today,
His journeyings done.
Weep for his mother, oh
Make your eyes dim!
She hath his body now
Who never had him.

—Hermia Sanders.

BOY, PAGE CARSON ROCKLEY

"WANTED: Good man to do chores around Courtenay home, bringing in wood and coal, cutting lawn, etc. My husband used to do this work. Then he joined the Kinsmen's Club."— Classified Ad in the *Comox Free Press*.

CARRY ON SERGEANT MAJOR!

CJCA

BACK ON THE AIR!!

Ozzie and Harriett

4:00 p.m. Sunday

John and Judy

7:00 p.m. Tuesday

930 Kilocycles

The St. Regis

CALGARY

One of Calgary's Leading Hotels

Parking Accommodation

RATES from \$1.50

A GRAIN MARKETING SERVICE.

Our Agent can advise you on
grain marketing regulations
and agricultural problems

The Alberta Pacific Grain Co. (1943) Ltd.



48



WITH PLASTI-SEAL

Give your weather-beaten roof a new lease on life with a lasting protective coating of PLASTI-SEAL. Brushed on cold in one easy application, PLASTI-SEAL rejuvenates an old roof, seals leaks and provides a completely weather-proof surface.

See your ACE-TEX Dealer.

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Acousti Board	Brick Siding	Roll Roofing
Lath Board	Asphalt Shingles	Plasti-Seal
Fibre Board	Fibreene	Building Papers
Hardboards	Waterproofing	Creosote
	Lusterlite	

CANADA ROOF PRODUCTS LTD.

CR-7-45

Standing Crop Competition

The Alberta Junior Wheat Clubs hold a standing crop competition each year for which prizes of \$3 for first and \$2 for second are provided by the Alberta Wheat Pool, judging being done by the district agriculturists.

The competition has been concluded for 1945 and subjoined is a list of the prize winners. The prizes will be

presented at the seed fair which each club will hold later on in the year.

Twenty-one clubs were in operation in Alberta this year, the membership being 300. The comparatively small number of clubs and decreased membership are attributable to the war.

The Winners

Arrowwood: 1, William Lloyd; 2, William Blackie. Byemoor: 1, Gerald Davis of Leo;



MEN FROM THE ARMED FORCES FOR FARMING

Any personnel in the Armed Services, wishing to be released for farm work at any period of the year, should now be advised to:

- Apply to their Commanding Officer for release for farm work, stating past farm experience, giving reasons for request.
- Give location, type and size of farm, wherever possible.
- If possible, submit a letter from a parent or former farm employer and a letter from municipal or other official in home locality, indicating need for services.

Agricultural Labour Survey Committees have been set up by the Federal Department of Labour, to co-operate with the Armed Services in the release of men for farm work.

These Committees represent the Provincial Department of Agriculture, the Armed Services and the National Employment Service. They are prepared to advise farmers or Service personnel on any problems concerning such releases. For further information write your Agricultural Labour Survey Committee, care of Mobilization Registrar, at Charlottetown, Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, London, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, or Vancouver.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

HUMPHREY MITCHELL,
Minister of Labour (45-W-60 E)

A. MacNAMARA,
Deputy Minister

The Wheat Situation

By LEONARD D. NESBITT,
Superintendent of Publicity,
Alberta Wheat Pool

The announcement that Canadian wheat sold by the Wheat Board to "mutual aid" countries would bring an extra nine cents a bushel on all sales effected since August 1st was the main news event of the past week. Up to the end of last July wheat sales to "mutual aid" countries were made on the basis of \$1.46 a bushel. The higher price just announced will bring about an increase in the amount of final Wheat Board payments both on the 1944 deliveries as well as those from the 1945 crop. It is understood the wheat board has still substantial supplies of 1944 wheat on hand.

The Canadian Wheat Board's sales in the past have been effected on three levels. Wheat for domestic consumption is sold on the basis of \$1.25 for 1 Northern at Fort William. Wheat for mutual aid was sold, as stated before, on the basic price of \$1.46, while wheat disposed of to the United States and neutral countries brought \$1.55 a bushel.

First Bureau Estimate

The first estimate of Canada's current wheat production as issued by the Federal Bureau of Statistics was 321,409,000 bushels, of which production in Western Canada totalled 297 million and in Alberta 85 million. The crop is down 114 million bushels from last year's production.

On the other hand, the latest government estimate of the U.S. wheat production is 1,152,270,000 bushels, the largest wheat crop that country ever raised. Furthermore, it is estimated that the corn production will reach in excess of 3 billion bushels, which, while not as large as last year's production, is away above average. If the corn crop is safely taken off there will not be any feed shortage in the U.S.A. this year.

Wheat exports are proceeding on a substantial volume. There is now every assurance that the Canadian carryover will be down to the lowest total in nine years when the present crop year ends.

2, Freddie Whymoor of Byemoor. Balzac: 1, W. Bushfield and A. Bushfield (tie); 2, J. Bushfield and F. Bushfield (tie). Bow Island: 1, Gordon Blanchard of Whitla; 2, Robert Keller of Winnifred. Conrich: 1, W. Gowdy of Shepard; 2, E. Hodgson, Box 123, Calgary. Drumheller: 1, Elzada McGhee and Cal McGhee (tie), both of Ghost Pine Creek; 2, Dalton Jeffries, Munson, Grande Prairie; 1, Aurey Carter of Sexsmith; 2, Jack Alstead, Wembley. Haight: 1, Edwin Klawitter of Ryley; 2, Edward Budzinski, Haight.

Hilliard: 1, Harry Kleparchuk, Mike Kleparchuk, Lawrence Kleparchuk and Mary Kleparchuk (tie); 2, John Kulba and Peter Kulba (tie). Hilda: 1, Alberta Bohnet; 2, Clarence Keinzel. Huxley: 1, Lyle Robinson; 2, Bruce Peterson.

Irvine: 1, Archie Lindeman; 2, Roy Woodward. New Norway: 1, I. Olstead, New Norway; 2, Victor Luckwell, New Norway and Audrey Graff, Ferintosh, (tie). Northern Valley: 1, Andy Twerdy, Elk Point and Patrunia Kadutski, Northern Valley (tie); 2, Mary Makaymee, Northern Valley, Steve Makaymee of Northern Valley and Patrick Topikoff of Elk Point (tie).

Pembina: 1, Mary Hoyda; 2, Annie Kostyk. Raymond: 1, Shoji Koyata; 2, Marshal Hironaka and Robert Hironaka (tie). Rockyford: 1, Howard Roppel; 2, Harold Roppel. Schuler: 1, Clarence Stroukel and Frank Stroukel (tie); 2, Harvey Beck. Wayne: 1, Holger Skyyt; 2, Dorothy Christiansen and Harry Christiansen (tie). Vauxhall: 1, Harry Wolosuk; 2, Peter Unruh.

WAR VETERANS ON STAFF

OF U.F.A. CO-OPERATIVE

In our last issue the names of two veterans of this war who are managers of new stores of the U.F.A. Central Co-operative were given.

It is interesting to note that quite a substantial number of men who have given war service are now on the staff of the main U.F.A. store in Calgary. They are as follows: Michael Kaptyn,

Livestock Markets Review

EDMONTON STOCKYARDS, Sept. 18th.—After good local demand with prices fully steady, in the early part of the week, the market closed slow; receipts exceptionally heavy. High for the week was \$11.50 for one choice weighty steer; bulk \$10.50 to \$11; bulk of butcher heifers sold \$10 down to a low of \$6. Stockers and feeders in fair demand, plain kinds very slow; good steers \$8 to \$9, heifers \$7.50 down. Hogs steady, Grade A \$17.

CALGARY STOCKYARDS, Sept. 18th.—Cattle market none too active today, with weak undertone of light butcher cattle. Hogs sold last at \$18 Grade A, sows \$10.25 to \$10.50 live-weight. Good lambs, \$10.75 to \$11, good ewes and yearlings, \$3.50 to \$6. Good butcher steers \$11 to \$11.50 down to \$8.50. Good cows \$7.50 to \$8, down to \$5.50.

The Dairy Market

Creamery butter in storage now 67,644,670 lbs., as compared to 64,349,324 lbs. at the same time last year. Local prices are unchanged; Toronto and Montreal quotations 34c, Vancouver 33 3/4c.

with six years overseas, was with Army "counter intelligence" in all the European theatres where Canadians served; he married an English girl overseas. Bob Brietzke, 1 year's active service with the Calgary Highlanders in Britain and Canada; L. Glanville, 2-1/2 years with R.C.A.F.; J. Dollar, five years overseas; Alex Todd served with the army in Canada. In addition C. Noke served as a Y.M.C.A. canteen worker, while J. Klippert worked in munitions at Ogden. The manager of the Milo store, J. Rogers, has had service in two wars, and E. Beegan of his staff spent 3-1/2 years in service overseas in this one.

**WE NEED YOUR
- CREAM -**
TRY US ONCE.

MODEL DAIRIES

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Phones: License Prompt
M2311 - M2393 665 Returns



IF YOU HAVE RHEUMATIC PAINS

Lumbago, Sciatica, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, etc. ELIK'S BOTANIC HERBS. A Herbal Remedy in Powder Form. NO BOILING, NO STEEPING. Prepared by a Registered Prescription Pharmacist. It will bring glorious results. It helps to drive off the poisonous clogging waste matter from the system by acting on the liver and stimulating the flow of bile, thus prompting regular and effective bowel evacuation. It seems to neutralize the URIC ACID and LIME SALTS deposits which clog the blood, embarrass the kidneys and cause stiffness, and swelling, pains and soreness. No matter how old you are, or how discouraged you may be, by all means try this safe Herbal Treatment which gives wonderful relief in above mentioned ailments to many sufferers. ELIK'S BOTANIC HERBS is also highly recommended for constipation, boils, pimples and Eczema. Price, \$1 and \$1.75.

ELIK'S DRUG STORE
Dept. 21 Saskatoon, Sask.

U.F.W.A. NEWS

(Continued from page 12)

The bulletin was greatly enjoyed by the last meeting of Wheatsheaf U.F.W.A., writes Mrs. M. M. Laing.

Plans to welcome a war bride into the community were made at the last meeting of Griffin Creek U.F.W.A., and winter entertainment was also discussed, reports Mrs. Daisy Warren.

Aspen Dale U.F.W.A. has been organized near Huallen, in the Peace River district. Mrs. F. Willsey is president and Mrs. Winona H. Young secretary. Mrs. V. C. Flint, Director, was the organizer.

"School Day Memories" was the topic for roll call at the last meeting of West High River U.F.W.A., writes Mrs. M. A. Derrick, secretary. A booth at the Labor Day Stampede netted these energetic ladies \$140, and reports were also presented on the "Welcome Home" dance given in honor of three boys on their return from overseas. A most interesting paper on Rural Education was given by Mrs. King, and plans were made to start a "suitcase library", beginning with three new books.

"Our meeting was like an Adult Education class," writes Mrs. F. Hoppins, of a recent meeting of Loyalty U.F.W.A. (Huxley). "The delegate to Olds Rest Week, Violet Silver, gave her report; it was educational—motivating—interesting—humorous, in fact, excellent." The program also included three items under the general heading of Health; the bulletin read by Eira Silver, the report of the T.B. Clinic, read by the secretary, also a paper "Community Health".

BELTING

WRITE FOR SPECIAL BARGAIN LIST on Belting. The Premier Belting Co., 800 Main St., Winnipeg.

CLEANING, DYEING

GARMENTS AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS Cleaned and Dyed. Price List and information upon request.

EMPIRE CLEANING AND DYEING CO. LTD.

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DISEASES OF WOMEN AND MATERNITY

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FARM LANDS

FOR SALE—800 ACRES FARM, 640 ACRES under cultivation. Modern house; hot and cold water; bath; toilet; furnace; big barn. 3-1/2 miles from town, in one of the best districts in Grande Prairie. Water. M. G. Gudlauzon, Clairmont, Alta.

H B C FARM LANDS for SALE

MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN
AND ALBERTA

Special Terms Clear Titles

HAY AND GRAZING LEASES
HAY AND TIMBER PERMITS

MAIL THIS COUPON for further information. State land in which you are interested.

MANAGER, LAND DEPARTMENT WFI-846
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY,
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Sec. Tp. Rge. West Mer.
East

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Address _____

18

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Terms: Cash in advance.

EDUCATIONAL

MEN WANTED TO LEARN BARBERING. No experience required. Light, clean, inside work. Offers steady employment, big pay. Many positions now open. Opportunities for advancement. Write Moler Barber Schools, 10246 101 St., Edmonton.

FARM MACHINERY

NOW ACCEPTING FALL DELIVERY ORDERS FOR Renn Truck Grain Loader and Unloader

With the cessation of the war there has been an increase in our allotment of raw materials and we are now accepting orders for Renn Truck Grain Loaders, to be delivered in time to handle this fall's harvest. We suggest, however, that you place your order now to avoid disappointment, as the demand for these labor-saving machines will strain our production capacity.

Write for Literature

Perfection Machine Works
Canada's Original and Largest Mfrs.
Fifth Ave. & 3rd St. East
CALGARY Dept. A ALBERTA

REPAIRS

Complete Stock of Repairs for
HART and GARDEN CITY
Feeders and Grain
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PARTS**

Watch for New Address

Calgary Battery Co.
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We Make
Station Agent Heaters,
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Wheel Weights for Rubber
Tired Tractors

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CALGARY

FEMALE HELP WANTED

BE A HAIRDRESSER—MANY WOMEN wanted—Learn Hairdressing—Greatest Opportunity—Better paying positions—Please—Catalogue Free—Write: Marvel Hairdressing Schools, 10244-101st St., Edmonton.

GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. nice home, good wages. Mrs. Bay, 3637-7a St. S.W. Calgary, Phone S0870.

FOR SALE

SEWING MACHINES, \$8.95. NEW WILLIAMS or Raymonds, upright models with 2 drawers, \$8.95. Latest models \$11.95. Williams' Raymond's Electric upright, with 2 drawers, \$17.95. Later models with 4 drawers, \$20.95. Singer's upright \$14.95. Singer dropheads with 2 drawers, your choice, round or long shuttles, \$32.95. Very latest \$39. \$42, \$50. Shoemakers' patching machines \$38, \$42. Singer's tailor's machines, \$26.95, \$32.95. Crating extra \$1. All above mentioned machines are reconditioned in our machine shop and are guaranteed to be in best working condition. Send money order in full or \$5 deposit. Balance payable on delivery. Canadian Sewing Machine Company, 117 Elm Street, Toronto.

PERSONAL

ULCERS, LEG SORES, ECZEMA, PILSES, other skin ailments successfully treated by my improved ointments, healing while you work. Quick relief, saving time, money. Testimonials from patients coast to coast. \$1 trial will convince you. Nurse R. Tucker, Birks Bldg., Winnipeg.

Rheumatic Pains

Why go on suffering the agonies of Rheumatic Pains, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sore Muscles, Stiff Joints, Pains in Chest or Back when ELIK'S SRUGIC OINTMENT No. 12 will give effective and prompt means of relief. No. 12 is unique in its power to get right to the pain. Its heat penetrates swiftly to the painful area, hurries healing blood to relieve the congestion, and spreads comforting warmth over the aching area. Full directions on label. Guaranteed to give results or money refunded. Prepared by an experienced Pharmaceutical Chemist. Prices, \$1.00 and \$1.75. Put it to test—Get No. 12 today.

ELIK'S SRUG STORE

Dept. 21 Saskatoon, Sask.

WE HANDLE A COMPLETE LINE OF DRUGS Sundries. Best quality 18 De Luxe for one dollar. Dupree Pills \$1.50 a box. Double strength \$2.50. Write for new low price list. Standard Distributors, Box 72, Regina, Sask.

MEN! SEND \$1.00 FOR WORLD'S FUNNIEST collection of joke novelties (all different) guaranteed for 1000 laughs. Also catalogue of books and novelties. Western Distributors, Box 24NA-FWF, Regina, Sask.

MEN'S PERSONAL DRUG SUNDRIES. Assortment 15 for \$1.00 postpaid in plain sealed wrapper, finest quality, tested, guaranteed. Western Distributors, Box 24RAWF, Regina.

LADIES! DELAYED? WHY WORRY? NEW improved triple strength "Delay" pills give quick, reliable relief for overdue, painful or irregular periods. Price \$3.00. Also Dupree Pills (Ordinary) \$1.50; double-strength \$2.50. Shipped via airmail. Western Distributors, Box 24AWF, Regina, Sask.

PEST CONTROL

"DERPO" BUG KILLER 85c. COMPLETELY exterminated Bedbugs, Cockroaches, Fleas, Silverfish, Crickets. At Eaton, Simpson, Liggett, Woodward, leading drug, grocery, hardware, co-operative stores, or write Derpo Products, Toronto 4.

PRINTING

PRINTING AND ADVERTISING FOR U.F. Locals, Socials, Concerts, Dances, etc. Butter wrappers, Poultry Farm literature, Auction Sale posters. Get our prices. Albertan Job Press Ltd., 312-8th Ave. East, Calgary.

STOVE REPAIRS

Western Stove Repair Co.

815a FIRST ST. EAST, CALGARY

Parts Supplied for All Makes of Stoves, Heaters, Furnaces and Boilers.

Write for Prices

TIRES

WESTERN TIRE SERVICE, M7141, JUST across the street from U.F.A. Headquarters, Calgary. Special on used tires. Repairing Tractor, tires a specialty.

WASHING MACHINES

MAYTAG WASHERS

AND ENGINES are valuable property. Keep yours in A-1 condition with one of our expert overhauls. Even under difficult war conditions, we maintain a full supply of Maytag parts and rollers for all makes. Send sample.

THE MAYTAG CO.

225-7th Ave. W., Calgary and Regina



FEEDING HOGS ON WHEAT

Some think there may be a shortage of oats and barley for feeding hogs this coming year. Splendid results have been attained by skilled large scale hog producers by the method of feeding feeder hogs exclusively on wheat mixed with 8 percent of tankage. Those, therefore, who are short of oats and barley might well consider using wheat for hog feeding.

SEARLE GRAIN COMPANY, LTD.

(42)

Only Farmers Can Solve Farmers' Problems

If the grave problems that will face the farming industry in the post-war world are to be solved, the job will have to be done by the farm people themselves.

Nobody else will do the job for them.

They will have to work out their own solutions, both nationally and internationally.

That is why agriculture must be organized. It is the reason why every farmer and farm woman should be a member of a primary farm organization.

As isolated individuals, there is not much that any one of us can do to assure a square deal for agriculture in the years that lie ahead.

But by making our individual contribution to the building up of a powerful

primary organization of the farm people, each of us can exert his or her influence in the most powerful way, for the betterment of our own condition, and that of our fellow farmers.

By joining the United Farmers of Alberta or the United Farm Women of Alberta you will give added strength not only to our farm movement in this Province, but also to the great national farm organization which represents the farmers of every Province in Canada—the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

In joining the U.F.A. you become a member of the Federation, which has won important victories for the farmers' cause during recent years. In the post-war years its work and influence will be needed more than ever at Ottawa.

THROW IN YOUR LOT WITH YOUR FELLOW FARMERS IN THIS GREAT MOVEMENT.
JOIN THE NEAREST LOCAL OF

THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA U.F.A. BUILDING, CALGARY

CO-OPERATIVE EXPANSION IS BEING PLANNED

Since the office of the Oil Controller for Canada was set up and issued orders in April, 1941, prohibiting the opening of new outlets for petroleum products excepting on receipt of permission, only one new agency has been opened in Alberta for the distribution of Maple Leaf Co-op. gasolines and oils.

The Oil Control has been removed and U.F.A. Central is now making plans for the extension of the distribution of petroleum products co-operatively at other points than the one hundred and four agencies operated during the war. Any U.F.A. Local, or group of farmers where no local is organized, desiring to have an agency for Maple Leaf-Co-op. gasolines and oils established in their district should write U.F.A. Central Office for information on organizing for the distribution of gasolines, tractor fuels and oils.

HIGH OCTANE GASOLINE NOW ON THE MARKET

The need for the highest possible quality of gasoline for the armed services, particularly 100 octane rating for aeroplane engines, made necessary a reduction in octane rating of the gasoline sold during the war to farmers, truckers and motorists.

We are now happy to announce that Maple Leaf-Co-op. gasolines and tractor fuels are back to pre-war specifications.—There has been a heavy run on all gasoline and fuel oils placed in storage this summer and Maple Leaf Petroleum has assured us that at practically every agency in the province the new higher octane rating gasolines and fuels are now being distributed. Only the best petroleum products that modern refining methods can produce are sold at more than one hundred U.F.A. Co-op.-Maple Leaf agencies throughout Alberta.

U.F.A. CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE
U.F.A. BUILDING
CALGARY